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The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. X. PITTSBURGH, FRIDAY MORNING, AUGUST 1, 1873. NO. 275.

FIRST EDITION.

CADIZ, O

The Banquet to Judge Bingham.

On the Eve of His Departure for Japan.

The Toasts and Sentiments

Speeches of the New Minister and Others.

An Elegant Entertainment and a General Good Time.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

CADIZ, OHIO, July 31, 1873.

THE BINGHAM BANQUET.

The citizens of this town, the home of Judge Bingham, gave a banquet at the Sherman House in his honor to-night, the occasion being his departure in a short time for Japan. The reception was wholly without distinction of party, and most enthusiastic. A large transparency in front of the hotel displayed the name of Bingham, and elicited great applause. Many ladies graced the occasion with approving smiles. An elegant entertainment was furnished by Mr. Atkinson, of the Sherman House, and was enjoyed to the full by those present, Hon. H. S. McFadden presided. Upon the removal of the cloth the President announced the regular toasts—"Hon. John A. Bingham, our Minister to Japan,—the courteous and accomplished gentleman: socially as neighbors and citizens, we regret his departure; our loss will be the gain of the government." This was responded to by Judge Bingham, as follows:

SPEECH OF JUDGE BINGHAM.

Ladies and gentlemen, friends and neighbors: For the cordial expression of your regard for me, and of your interest in my welfare, I tender you my most grateful acknowledgment. I greatly value the good opinion of this community, in which I have so long lived. I count myself fortunate that so much of my life has been spent here in association with you. About to be separated for a time from my native land, it is a joy to me that I go with the good will and good wishes of those who have known me best. Through your chairman, you have been pleased to say that you regret my departure. Those were the fair words of the Roman Senator when speaking of the loss of his friend, "I feel that no evil has happened to him. It has befallen myself, if I sorrow it has happened to-day." In the hour, and in this presence, I appreciate this beautiful estimate of the friendship. "There is in it nothing false and nothing pretended. Whatever belongs to it is sincere. It shines with brilliant hope over all the future. He who looks upon a true friend looks upon the image of himself. Wherefore friends, though absents, are still present; though poor, they are rich; though weak, they are strong; though dead, they are alive." In the spirit of friendship you have expressed the opinion that my official service on which I am about to enter will be a gain to the government of our country. Your wish is doubtless "father to the thought." May your wish be realized. But allow me to add, that it is not for any man to say in advance how he shall acquit himself in a new and untried trust. All I can venture to promise myself is, an honest endeavor to know and do my duty, repaying to the country of the race in whom we live, and who takes notice even of the fall of a sparrow. Thus sustained, cheerfully and hopefully I go to the post of duty assigned me by the President, as representative of the United States of America near the government of Japan, fervently desiring that by good offices I may advance the interest of our own country and the interests as well of that great and growing empire of the East. Be assured, my neighbors, that in that distant land I shall cherish the memory of your kindness and affection for our common country.

Born and reared in this land, it is not for me to forget that the United States of America, though the youngest, is one of the foremost of nations, in the vastness of her territory, in the extent and diversity of her resources and productions, in the rapidity of her growth and development; in her achievements of her intellect; in her public charities; in her free press; in her free schools and in her churches; in her railroads and telegraphs, in varied industries; in her complex but united and compacted fabric of justice, which is for the shelter and protection of all by the power of all, and those graces of life which adorn and ennoble in individual and collective man, the citizen and the State, and America, by her example, teach all nations that it is their interest, as well as their duty, to keep one another to cultivate the works of peace and the arts of peace, to diffuse knowledge, to establish and maintain the right and redress every wrong, to recognize and accept the fact that the government of a people divide I into nationalities, is one great family of intellectual, moral and responsible beings, capable of indefinite progress here, and encouraged to hope for and aspire to an immortal life hereafter.

"'Tis the divinity that stirs within us.
'Tis Heaven itself that points out an hereafter;
And intimates eternity to man."

May this goodly land of ours, sacred to us all by so many memories, abounding in the production of every zone, broad city and fruitful field, ever furnish homes for hundreds of millions of free men, be filled with good men and true of every clime—patriots and statesmen, teachers, scholars and craftsmen, workers and builders, friends of the world and fathers of mankind.

OTHER TOASTS.

Second toast—"The Cadiz Bar; distinguished positions seek them." Replied to by M. Estep, Esq.

Third.—The Press—The tyrant's foe, the people's friend. W. B. Hearn, Cadiz *Republican*.

Fourth—The American Flag—The advance banner in leading the nations of the far East to a higher civilization and a purer religion. Rev. Dr. Grimes.

Fifth—The Girls—

And nature swears the lovely dears
Her noblest work she classes, O!
Her 'prentice han' she tried on man,
And then she made the lasses, O!

Rev. W. T. Meloy.

Sixth toast—Yan'l M. Bryan, Japanese Postal Commissioner to the American and European governments, a Cadiz boy. Perseverance and Brains will tell."

THE CHOLERA.

The Disease Broken Out at Carmicals, Ind., with Fearful Force.

EVANSVILLE, July 31.—The *Journal* has private advices from Carmicals saying that the cholera has broken out here with fearful force. Eight deaths had occurred in the twenty-four hours up to one o'clock P. M. to-day, making fourteen deaths since the cholera made its appearance here about a week ago. No cases have occurred since one o'clock today, and active measures are being taken to disinfect the town. A number of families have fled.

LOUISVILLE, July 31.—Two deaths from cholera occurred at La Grange, Ky., to-day. The disease has entirely disappeared from other Kentucky towns, and no case originally has appeared in Louisville for weeks.

CASUALTIES.

A Newsboy's Neck Broken.

NEW ORLEANS, July 31.—A small newsboy, being shoved by another, fell, breaking his neck against a club stone.

A Man Crushed to Death at Columbus, O.

COLUMBUS, O., July 31.—Frank Patton, a noble worthy young man, in the employ of the Mantel and Grate Company, was instantly killed this afternoon, while attempting to push a number up to the second story of the manufactory. When at a great height from the ground the rope attached to the mantel slipped, and the mantel fell on Patton, crushing him to death.

Run Over and Killed—Fatal Accident to an Admirer of Horses.

LITTLE ROCK, July 31.—Charles Green, a laborer, was run over and killed by a freight train on the C. and F. Railroad at Newport, on White river, to-day. A Texas horse-thief was shot and killed at Arkadelphia, Clark county, yesterday.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, July 31, 1873.

ARRIVAL OF STEAMSHIPS.

Arrived, the steamship Great Western, from Bristol, England, and the Columbia, from Glasgow.

THE PETITION FOR WALWORTH'S PARDON.

The *New* reiterates the statement that a petition for the pardon of Wellworth is in the hands of Governor Dix, and that he has sent for Fleming, the District Attorney for the papers in the case.

THE WILL OF S. S. MILLS,

late President of the Broadway Trust Company, was admitted to probate to-day. His property is all devised to his widow.

EVASION OF THE CUSTOMS LAWS.

Petitions were filed in the Clerk's office of the United States District Court to-day by Geo. A. Price, asking to have the books of Simon Hass, cloth merchant; Platt & Boyd, crockery dealers, and Edward Rourke, glassware dealer, opened, on the ground that they have, on fraudulent invoices, got goods through the Custom House at twenty-five per cent. less than their real value. In the case of Platt & Boyd, Priest charges collusion with officers of the appraiser's Department.

Unsuccessful Fight Against City Taxes in Fort Wayne—A Foolhardy Feat.

FORT WAYNE, July 31.—Some time since the people in the southern part of the city, in order to escape city taxes, petitioned the County Commissioners for incorporation as an independent town. The petition was refused, and an appeal taken to the Circuit Court, before Judge Huntington, passing on a change of venue. The case was thoroughly argued last week, but the Judge reserved his decision till yesterday. It was on the petitioners and in favor of the city. The case will be carried to the Supreme Court, in the hope to have that South Wayne, which would probably have remained outside the limits for several years, has been incorporated by the City Councils, and has to pay its share of the city taxes.

Last night a man who was half intoxicated performed the dangerous feat of climbing to the top of the timbers which have been erected for the purpose of completing the towers on the Catholic Cathedral. The towers are already 190 feet high, and the timbers are an additional 50 feet higher, or 240 feet in all. The space on top is not larger than the head of a keg of beer. A large crowd assembled, expecting to the see man fall, but he suffered no bet a dollar that he could stand on top. He finally reduced the bet to a glass of beer, but as there were no takers, he came down in safety.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

The President returned to Long Branch, yesterday, from Kingston, N. Y.

George A. Brown, paymaster in the United States Navy, died yesterday at Alfred, Me., aged twenty-nine years.

Hon. James E. Eiam, Mayor of Baton Rouge, died yesterday.

Hon. Schuyler Colfax and wife, accompanied by Senator Windom, are off for a trip through Minnesota and Dakota.

POLITICAL.

Time.

William Kennedy, Esq., ex-editor of the Carlisle *Volunteer*, is making an active canvass for the Democratic nomination for Assembly in Cumberland county.

Corry talks of having a People's Convention. The preliminary of borrowing a few of the inhabitants of Emmiller or some other adjoining town must be gone through if the Corry movement is to have magnitude.—*Butler Eagle.*

The Allentown *Chronicle* says Among the additional names mentioned as candidates for Democratic county nominations are Adam Woolever and Herman Rupp for Senator; John H. Hull, of the Sixth ward, for Assembly; David Peter, of Fogelsville, for Treasurer, and Daniel Lauer, of Lower Macungie and Jos. Solliday, of Allentown, for County Commissioner. Every year new names are added to the long list of standing candidates, who, expecting their turn will come some day, govern their actions with the utmost discretion, refraining from scratching a ticket, or doing anything else which will mar their chances of a slice of the party loaf.

The Mendville *Republican* of the 30th says: The Democratic County Committee met in the Arbitration Room, this afternoon at half past one o'clock, quite a number of Liberals being present. The Chairman called the meeting to order, and in an introducing speech advocated a union of the party with its allies, the Liberals. These sentiments were shared in by all present, and the following resolution was adopted: "That a Committee of Six, including the Chairman of the County Committee as Chairman, be appointed to confer with the similar committee, appointed by the Liberal Republican Committee, to consider the best mode of co-operation in uniting all the elements of the opposition to the present National Administration in presenting a county ticket for the coming campaign. Messrs Brawley, Allen, Hessler, Logan, Tower and Medill, were appointed Saturday, August 30th was designated as the day for holding the primary elections, and Tuesday, September 2d as the day for the meeting of the Convention.

Virginia.

NOMINATIONS OF THE REPUBLICAN STATE CONVENTION.

LYNCHBURG, VA., July 31.—In the Republican Convention this morning, about two o'clock, a vote was arrived at for Lieutenant Governor, and C. P. Ramsdell, of Surrey county, received the nomination on the first ballot. At three o'clock nearly a dozen candidates were put in nomination for Attorney General, but pending the calling of the roll they were all withdrawn, except Judge David Fultz, a native of Staunton, Virginia, who was nominated on the first ballot. The Convention then adjourned until noon to-day.

LYNCHBURG, VA., July 31.—The Convention reassembled at noon. Col. Hughes, the nominee for Governor, accepted the nomination. The Committee on Platform announced the principles which would govern the party in the approaching canvass. They reaffirm the platform of 1872; favor the honest administration of President Grant; favor an *ad valorem* system of taxation, as set forth in the Constitution; favor the total abolition of taxes on tobacco, as soon as it can be done without detriment to the national finances; advocate internal improvement not only in Virginia but in the whole country; favor economy in transportation, and therefore favor the completion of the James river and Kanawha Canal, and call upon Congress to make an appropriation at its next session, believing it a national necessity; favor the payment of the State debt without oppressing the people; oppose all extra compensation and favor economy in State and National affairs; disapprove of what is known as the funding bill, it having been made solely in the interest of bondholders, and demand the submission of the question of the financial condition of Virginia and West Virginia to the Supreme Court of the United States; favor the development of the resources of the State; favor the impartial administration of justice to both races; favor the election of President and Vice President and all officers of the Government by a direct vote of the people; oppose General Grant's policy of settling international disputes by arbitration, instead of resorting to swords; demand that Federal Courts be open to all citizens for redress; demand reform in the State laws, in order to secure a fair election by the absolutely partizan supervision. The report was adopted.

A resolution was introduced by a colored delegate, denouncing the salary grab, which created much confusion and excitement, but the resolution was withdrawn by the delegate who offered it. Congressman Platt defended the back-pay bill as just and proper. Adjourned *sine die.*

New York.

MEETING OF LIBERAL STATE COMMITTEE.

SARATOGA, July 31.—The Liberal Republican State Committee met here to-night, fifteen members being present. The only action taken was to appoint a committee to act with General Cochran, the Chairman, to determine upon the time and method, &c., of calling the State Convention, and report to the General Committee to-morrow.

Kansas.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE STATE GRANGE.

LAWRENCE, KS., July 31.—At the session of the Kansas State Grange to-day, resolutions were passed deprecating the prominence given to horse racing at fairs, and calling upon farmers to more liberally support fairs, so there might be no occasion for depending on racing as a means of making money. A resolution was adopted on the transportation question, the main point of which is one demanding either that farming property be taxed as railroad property is, or on its basis of income, and railroad property as well as farming property, be taxed on the basis of value, independent of income. A resolution was also passed expressing sympathy with the settlers on the Osage ceded lands.

General.

At the moment when President Grant is pardoning certain of the North Carolina and South Carolina Ku-Klux, and when he is being petitioned to pardon others, on the ground that such action will "conciliate the South," we have news of a fresh and outrageous outbreak of the Ku Klux in Kentucky. There have been no examples thus far made in that State, and it is high time that the National authorities made an example there. We hope, if the reports published to-day are true, that the ringleader will be taken to arrest and punish the leaders of the Kentucky Ku-Klux. —*Detroit Post.*

We see no reason to anticipate that the lesson of Crispinism will be of any avail in dissuading men from forming other similar orders. Even now the Patrons of Husbandry more formidable only because more numerous than the Crispins, are establishing their grainges all over the country. The farmers have grievances as the shoemakers had. They are no more in earnest than the shoemakers were. They cannot be more powerful in membership in the country than the shoemakers were at one time in Massachusetts. If what has been shall be, they will come to grief in a few years and without having materially improved their condition. Not, however, because in general they are asking for what they ought not to have because the farmers are setting about their task by wrong methods, which never have succeeded in this country, and which it is not likely can ever succeed.—*Boston Advertiser.*

Mr. James Brainard, of Oshkosh, Secretary of the State Grange of the Patrons of Husbandry, was in this city yesterday, with a view to ascertaining, if possible, for what purpose the Dodge county Granges have called a State Convention to meet in Milwaukee, on the 26th of next month. Mr. Brainard said that the Granges were not organized for the purpose of being converted into political machines for the use of intriguing politicians, of whatever sort, and declared himself utterly opposed to the introduction of politics into the order. He said that the same views were entertained by the Master of the order in this State, and by the members of the Granges generally. Mr. Brainard said further that if it should appear that the Dodge county Grangers had called a State Convention for political purposes, he should, after consultation with the Master, issue a circular to the order, advising them to keep entirely aloof from the meeting.—*Milwaukee Sentinel.*

The Winona (Minnesota) *Republican* says that ex Senator Wilkinson, of Mankato, who last fall went into the Greeley movement, has announced his purpose of supporting the Republican ticket this year. His example, it is understood, will be followed by many other wanderers from the fold.

The Birmingham (Alabama) *News*, a Democratic paper, says: "That the Radical party is powerful in numbers—that it is well organized —that it has the prestige of success—that it will continue to receive accessions from the Southern people—are all facts too patent to be denied."

When the great Hector fell upon the plains of Troy, he was tied to the tail of a horse and dragged about the bloody field, a spectacle for the camp followers and sutlers. After Brinkerhoff and Cunningham have slain the Democratic party they will tie it to the tail of an ass and exhibit it through the land.—*Cincinnati Enquirer.*

The Chicago *Evening Post* says that General Jeff. C. Davis lost his chances for the Presidency at the baptismal font.

A Virginian is opposed to the election of an unmarried man for Governor, and says that he would not vote for his own brother were he a bachelor.

There is hardly a year that we have not had a party formed of some kind or other; but, strange to say, the people generally content themselves with voting the tickets nominated by the old parties. This has led us to think that the people are not burning with a desire for a new party.—*Cin. Enquirer.*

"JOHN NO NAME."

Tragic Close of a Notorious Character's Career—Lynch Law in Holmes County, O.

[Millersburg Correspondence of Akron Beacon.]

No doubt very many of your readers have heard of the notorious individual mentioned in one of many *aliases*, but whose true name is unknown, and whose ugly "phiz" has graced several penitentiaries and jails innumerable. The greater part of last winter he passed his time in the Holmes county "durgeon." Whilst in durance vile on his freaks and eccentricities were legion. He tried several times to set the jail on fire, but fortunately his attempts were discovered before a conflagration ensued. His remarkable reticence about disclosing his real name caused some parties to christen him "John No Name," which seemed to suit him very well. Previous to entering our county bodeil he bore the illustrious name of Jeff. Davis. The crime for which he was incarcerated was an attempt to rape, for which offence, through some loop-hole of the law, he got off with ten days' imprisonment, only to be let loose a scourge to the country and an expense to the community in the way of money paid for additional police to watch him, as it was not safe for a lady unattended to be out after night.

For a while he was unheard of, except in smashing in the windows of a farm house, until he turned up in the Wooster jail, offense unknown. For the time being we feel relieved. John remained in a state of general docility till about two weeks since when he turned *extempore* jailor by locking Sheriff Bowman up in the cell vacated by himself and making himself *non est* in very short metre. For a considerable period his existence was a total blank to outsiders, until this morning the startling (and welcome) intelligence was brought in that "John No Name" had passed in his checks by the means of nine leaden messengers, delivered by parties unknown.

The last crime on his already lengthy catalogue was a heinous outrage on the person of a little girl nine years old. A companion, aged seven, a sister I believe, gave the alarm, and the unfortunate criminal is now languishing in the vicinity of Rogersville, where, while preparations were being made for the trial, he threatened the life of the Justice of the Peace.

But John's doom was inevitably sealed. A blow on his neck with a poker in the hands of one of the bystanders was a sign for the commencement of Judge Lynch's Court. The lights were suddenly extinguished, and ropes were attached to his neck. This was the last that was seen of "John No Name," till the D. K. morning, when his body was found some four miles below Rogersville sans clothing and utterly riddled with bullets. My information was unable to state the name of his innocent victim, though her residence was near Rogersville.—The little girl's name was Lake.—Ed. Com.]

I give the account as rendered up to date of writing. It is no doubt true. In appearance, John was a well built man, perhaps five feet nine inches tall, about forty-five or fifty years of age, not really bad looking, but his face always bore a vicious, half cunning, re-lis look. He was rather intelligent, and is said to have studied for the ministry or bar.

STATE NEWS.

The corporators of the Brownsville and Youghiogheny Railroad will meet at Brownsville on Tuesday, August 8th, to open the books of subscription for the stock of said road.

The wheat crop of Fayette county, according to the *Times of Liberty*, is well saved, and is not a heavy crop, but said to be of excellent quality. Oats are good and said to be as good a crop as we have had for many years. The hay crop is thought to be an average yield. The growing corn never looked more promising. The season for buckwheat so far has been extraordinary. A great portion of it has not been growing more than a month, but it looks extremely promising. Potatoes, much withstanding the "bug" is likely to be a heavy crop.

The Philadelphia Sunday *Times* says: "The Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad, in their new "Darby Improvement" line, laid two tracks with steel rails, one of English and one of American manufacture, so as to practically test their relative durability, side by side, and from present appearances the American rails seem to wear the best."

If the laws on the subject of fishing are observed for a few years, the rivers and the streams of this State will abound with fish, and everybody can enjoy a day's fishing at any time with a hook and line.

The York *Press* says that a new worm has attacked the wheat in that region. It says: The worm has never been known to the farmers in this section before. It is about an inch long and half an inch in circumference, of a white color, with a light green tint. The head has a free articulation, and looks like a cuneated horn-clad punch, well calculated to aid a formidable looking pair of semi-linear horizontal jaws, that work sideways, like a pair of sickles toward each other, in breaking down and hollowing out a grain of wheat, which it does by commencing at the top of the grain and working in a transverse direction to the base, leaving but the shell.

German is hereafter to be regularly taught as a part of the common school course in Titusville.

The wheat crop throughout Armstrong county is all harvested and safely stored, is a full average crop, and of superior quality. The oats crop, which is now being harvested, is abundant.

A little nine-year-old boy in Reading, Pa., whose mother had refused to take him with her to visit a friend's house, seventeen miles distant, was so mad about it that he started out and walked the whole distance, accomplishing it in seven hours.

Says the Waynesburg *Republican*: The farmers made good use of the fine weather last week to get their wheat crop laid away. Although an unusual amount of rain fell during the harvest, we are informed that no material damage resulted therefrom. The farmers are now in the midst of the hay harvest, which is a fair yield of grass from bottom meadows, but the upland yield will be very light. The oats crop, which is just beginning to be cut in places, will be good, which was not anticipated a month ago.

A grange of the "Patrons of Husbandry" has been established at Hatboro, Montgomery county, under the supervision of the State Deputy, James Wilkinson. The county farmers, however, do not take kindly to the new movement.

Christian Wild, of Warren, was seized with cramp the other day while bathing, and was drowned. He was to have been married in a few days.

Nearly seven inches of rain fell in Harrisburg on Saturday, Sunday and Monday, according to the *Patriot*.

The Catholic Benevolent Union of Pennsylvania will meet at Pottsville next week.

Peter McIntosh fell from a railroad bridge at Easton, and was instantly killed.

"Patriotic Knights Dauntless" is the title of a new secret society being introduced in the eastern part of the State.

The Philadelphia Leiderkranz will spend the 11th and 12th inst., in Allentown.

The Allentown *Chronicle* says: "Yesterday afternoon a man named Fox, employed in the Catasauqua Rolling Mill, was overseeing the work of a green hand, and the latter making some mistake, Fox picked up a sledge hammer and struck him on the head with it, crushing his skull. It is doubtful if the injured man will recover, and Fox is in custody."

Jonathan Bieber died very suddenly in Allentown on Wednesday, at the age of sixty-five years. His death was caused by heart disease.

Mrs. Henry Ritter died quite suddenly, in Allentown, on Wednesday, of cramps.

A blue heron, a rare species, was captured in Washington township, Lehigh county, a few days ago.

The Conneautville Cheese Factory sold thirteen tons of cheese to New York parties last week, at an average of eleven cents per pound.

N. H. Haven, of Beaver Center, Crawford county, was brought nigh unto death's door, last week, by bleeding at the nose.

George Murdock, of Jefferson township, Green county, was caught in a mowing machine a few days ago, and was so badly used up that it is thought he cannot recover.

The dead body of a colored man named Alick Lockman was found in a barn at Dudley, Huntingdon county, several days ago, and it is suspected that his wife murdered him or had the foul deed done.

The Hollidaysburg *Register* says: A family of five—father, mother and three children, the youngest eight months, and the oldest eight years—that came from Germany, and settled at Bennington Furnace, this county, on the 4th of July, mysteriously disappeared on the night of the 21st instant, leaving the house open, and all their goods and clothes in it, and also money due them from the Company.

John Jenkins, a heater in the rolling mill at Brady's Bend, was drowned on Tuesday evening, having fallen from a skiff into the river.

Johann Hoss committed suicide in Swatara township, Dauphin county, because his wife was unwilling to her marital wishes. He left a letter addressed to his unfaithful spouse, in which he expressed fervently the hope "that you may never rest until all your bones rotten in hell. I would have forgotten everything, had you commenced a better life. But instead of doing so, you carry on with that base Charley. May his bones rot while alive, because he and you are the cause of my death." It would seem that the "gray mare" was not the better Hoss in this family.

On Sunday, while a funeral procession was moving toward Dunmore Cemetery, in Luzerne county, a drunken man from Olyphant, driving a spirited horse, purposely ran successively into some half a dozen carriages, upsetting them, and seriously injuring several of their occupants. When reaching Forest Hill Cemetery, the ruffian upset his own carriage, and was thrown out with great violence. He was taken to Olyphant, but remained insensible for four or five hours, and is thought to be fatally injured.

A cow that gives buttermilk is reported from Forest county. Her owner is looking for another of the same breed on the principle that one good churn deserves another.

SECOND EDITION.

WASHINGTON.

New Buildings for Departments.

The President Expected Next Week.

The End of Postal Dead-Headism

The Attorney General on Ku-Klux Cases.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 31, 1873.

A New Building for the Postoffice Department.

The Postmaster General will urge, in his next annual report, that Congress make a liberal appropriation for the construction of a new building for his Department. The present building is entirely inadequate for the growing business of the postal service, and it is proposed that it be handed over to the Interior Department for its use, as it is now paying large yearly rents for outside buildings. The government would save money by at once putting up buildings capable of accommodating all its Departments, for it is now submitting constantly to the most exorbitant charges for rent of property belonging to private parties, and which is entirely unsuitable for its purposes.

The President

will probably make a brief trip to Washington some time next week, for the purpose of disposing of business requiring his personal presence here. It is more than a month since his last visit.

Dull of Comprehension.

Claim Agents, Members of Congress and other parties having business with the Departments are writing here for official postage stamps, under the impression that they are entitled to them. It is hard for some people to comprehend that postal dead-headism is at an end.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 31, 1873.

THE ATTORNEY GENERAL ON KU-KLUX CASES.

Attorney General Williams has written the following letter in answer to South Carolina gentlemen who urge Ku-Klux pardons:

WASHINGTON, July 26.—*Messrs. Porter, Keohan and Sloan, Barkington, D. C.*: GENTLEMEN—Your letter of to-day, intended to elicit from me a public expression of the policy of the Government in relation to prosecutions and prisoners under the enforcement act, is received. I have to say in answer that, as indicated in his conversation with you, the President has communicated to me what I have heretofore understood to be his policy, that persons accused and convicted of offenses under said acts, should be treated with as much mercy as possible, without prejudice to the ends of justice and the laws passed. It must, however, be distinctly understood that this action by the government is not prompted by any doubt as to the necessity of the policy of said acts, or the justice of the convictions already had under them to the fullest extent. Nor will it be the mind that the Ku-Klux Klans have, through said convictions, been silenced if not altogether broken up, and that those who were concerned in, or sympathized with them have come to see fully the wickedness and danger of such organizations.

You have been pleased to say to me, and similar assurances have been given by others seeking the same object, that executive clemency at this time in Ku Klux cases would tend to remove many causes of uneasiness and irritation now existing, and conduce generally to the public peace and tranquility, and the grave and solemn action is taken with reference to such cases, with the full expectation that these assurances will be verified. You are informed that the prosecutions now pending in the Courts for violation of the Enforcement acts will be suspended or discontinued, and instructions to this effect have already been given to the several district attorneys; but there may be exceptional cases of great aggravation, where the government would insist upon the conviction and punishment. Except in such cases, or where any case now within my knowledge. Persons who have assumed distinctive leadership in the Ku-Klux policity in Ku-Klux offenses are at liberty to return, and unless their crimes belong within the above named exceptional cases, they will not be prosecuted. Many of those sentenced to imprisonment for such offenses have been duly pardoned, and in the cases of others are under consideration, and will probably be disposed of in a like manner, keeping in view the proper distinction between penitential and the nature of their guilt. To avoid any misconception of these proceedings, it is, perhaps, necessary for me to say that all outrages and outrages of violation of these acts hereafter committed, like those heretofore punished, will be prosecuted with all possible vigor and fidelity, and it is the understanding of the government does not intend to abandon said acts. That to induce, if possible, a willing obedience to their reasonable requirements, substantially, they are intended to protect citizens of the United States in the peaceful and enjoyment of their political and civil rights guaranteed them by the late amendments to the Constitution and the President, in your duty I is to see that the laws are faithfully executed, would be recreant to that duty if he did not so administer the government as to afford to all citizens the equal benefit of the laws. I am directed to suggest to the information for which you may wish with the sincere hope that by the exercise of mutual forbearance of each others rights by all classes of people, no further necessity will arise for their protection and enforcement under said acts, through the action of the general government. Very respectfully, GEORGE H. WILLIAMS,

Attorney General.

MATTERS OF MINOR MOMENT.

Ten per cent. is to be paid informers hereafter by the Treasury Department instead of six.

Prof. Hall, of the Naval Observatory, last night observed the comet discovered by Borelly at Marseilles, France, July 27. The position of the comet is as follows, Washington time, July 30, 10 hours 23 minutes: Right ascension 1 hour, 16 minutes and 28 seconds; declination 7 degrees and 28 minutes south; motion small, and to the south and east.

The War Department is advised of the death of Colonel Llewelyn Jones, a retired United States officer. He died at Paris, July 7th.

A patent for twenty-six thousand acres of land is being held by the surveyor General of California in his office at San Francisco, pending further evidence relating to it. The patentees there reported to the Surveyor, put the Sheriff in his office and threatened lastnight to blow open the safe to obtain the patent. The General Land Agent has telegraphed the United States District Attorney to take all necessary steps to prevent interference with the Surveyors.

THE CASE OF THE VIRGINIUS.

No formal communication has yet been made by the government of Spain to our own government concerning the recent proceedings in relation to the Virginius, but the Department of State, this being an international matter, is examining into the entire subject, so as to determine whether the official conduct of Consul Thorrington was justified by the circumstances, and, as a preliminary to such investigation, the Acting Secretary of State has addressed a letter to Secretary Richardson, making inquiry if he said, concerning the clearance of that vessel, and any other facts in the possession of the Treasury Department affecting her character.

DEATH OF A LEADING LAWYER.

Thos. E. Lloyd, a leading lawyer of this city, died this afternoon.

THE TURF.

The Races of the Cleveland Club.

CLEVELAND, July 31.—The third day's races of the Cleveland Club were postponed on account of the heavy rain till to-morrow. Friday's programme will be carried to Saturday, when Goldsmith Maid, Lucy and American Girl will trot for a purse of $6,000. The interest in the races is on the increase, and the prospects of the next two days are brilliant.

RAILWAY MATTERS.

Election of Directors.

DETROIT, July 31.—At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Chicago and Lake Huron Railroad Company, at Port Huron to-day, the following officers were elected: President, William Bailey Lang, of New York; Treasurer, Alexander Mitchell, Jr.; William L. Bancroft, of Port Huron; Secretary, E. B. Taylor, Detroit; Counsel, L. A. Bingle, Battle Creek; Superintendent, E. B. Taylor; Chief Engineer, Charles Palmer.

Steamboat and Dallas Road Completed.

MARSHALL, TEXAS, July 31.—The railroad from Marshall to Dallas was completed yesterday, meeting SIXTY miles east of Dallas and sixty-four miles west of Longview. Through trains will soon be run on from Shreveport to Dallas, distance one hundred and ninety miles, making time between the two Shreveport goes a barbecue in honor of the event.

An Important Case on Trial at Davenport, Iowa.

DAVENPORT, IOWA, July 31.—Judge Dillon, of the United States Circuit Court, in chambers in this city, has for three days past been hearing argument in the case of John G. Kennedy, Henry M. Baker and John A. Burr against the Farmers Loan and Trust Company, St. Paul and Pacific Railroad Company, the First Division of the St. Paul and Pacific Company and others. The plaintiffs represent $15,000,000 of bonds, and ask that a receiver be appointed for the St. Paul and Pacific road, so as to insure the completion of certain extension lines of road, and the completion of which before the land grant of 15,000 acres will be lost to the Company. The case was submitted to Judge Dillon for decision and the First Division. General Case, General Beckey, Hon. C. A. Hutchinson, with other prominent lawyers are here from New York, Philadelphia and St. Paul, have been in attendance.

Canada's Credit Mobilier to be Investigated.

NEW YORK, July 31.—A Toronto special says that the Governor General has just ordered a Royal Commission to investigate the charges brought against the Ministry, by Mr. Huntington, in the House of Commons. This commission will have the power of administering oaths, which the Parliamentary Committee of Inquiry has not. These charges involve the whole scandal which has connected the names of Sir John A. MacDonald, Sir George Etienne and other Ministers with the alleged improper use of their official influence in their dealings with Pacific Railroad, and charged Sir Hugh Allen and his colleagues.

Chicago's Latest "Corner" in Wheat.

CHICAGO, July 31.—The excitement over the corner in wheat was not so great after the close of the regular 'Change this evening, and the price dropped to $1 40, which appears to be the minimum price for settlements. A good many shorts settled at this figure, but a few still held out, and will perhaps try to make a market to-morrow morning upon which to settle the amount short, which was much less than is usual in a corner; and although some parties have been squeezed pretty hard, there are no failures reported, and it is not believed there will be any.

The German Teachers' Convention in St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, July 31.—A good portion of the session of the German Teachers' Convention to-day was taken up in discussing the question whether the character of pupils is influenced detrimentally by the instructions of female teachers; whether women are proper persons to teach, and have all the qualifications for teachers. Local and central committees were appointed for arranging for future conventions. Two or three essays were read, and after passing a number of resolutions the Convention adjourned.

THE WEATHER.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, D. C., AUGUST 1, 1 A. M.

PROBABILITIES FOR TO-DAY.

For the Ohio Valley southwest to northeast winds, and clear or clearing weather.

For the Gulf and South Atlantic States continued cloudy weather and numerous local storms, with prevailing southwesterly winds. For the Middle States southwesterly winds, cloudy and threatening weather. For New England and eastward south winds, veering to southwest, increasing cloudiness and possibly local storms. For the Lake region westerly winds and clearing weather, but with occasional local storms.

Midnight Bulletin.

JULY 31, 1873—10:48 P. M.

PLACE OF OBSERVATION.	Ther.	Wind	Weather.
Cairo, Ill.	61	S.	Cloudy.
Cincinnati, O.	58	S. W.	Fair.
Davenport, Iowa.	60	S. W.	Clear.
Galveston, Texas.	82	S.	Fair.
Indianapolis, Ind.	75	S.	Threat'g st'm
Leavenworth, Ks.	79	S.	Clear.
Louisville, Ky.	80	S.	Fair.
Memphis, Tenn.	81	S.	Fair.
Nashville, Tenn.	80	W.	Threat'g st'm
New Orleans.	79	E.	Clear.
Omaha, Neb.	76	S.	Fair.
Pittsburgh, Pa.	73	S.	Fair.
Shreveport, La.	79	S.	Clear.
St. Louis, Mo.	75	S. W.	Clear.
St. Paul, Minn.	66	N. W.	Fair.
Vicksburg, Miss.	77	S. E.	Clear.
Keokuk, Iowa.	77	S. W.	Clear.
La Crosse.	75	N. W.	Fair.
Yankton.	72		Fair.

Monthly Bulletin.

PITTSBURGH, July 31, 1873.

TABLE showing daily and monthly mean of barometer and thermometer, monthly velocity of wind and amount of rainfall, with the prevailing direction of wind for the month of July, 1873:

Date.	Mean daily barometer.	Mean daily th'mom'r.	Mean daily humidity.	Rain fall.
July 1.	29.91	76	63	..
July 2.	29.79	78	69	.02
July 3.	29.99	79	69	.31
July 4.	29.91	75	74	.47
July 5.	29.89	74	66	.15
July 6.	30.07	74	65	..
July 7.	29.97	70	64	..
July 8.	29.88	68	81	.06
July 9.	29.80	69	68	..
July 10.	29.98	67	82	.30
July 11.	30.07	68	53	..
July 12.	30.13	71	64	..
July 13.	30.13	79	69	..
July 14.	30.08	76	78	1.06
July 15.	30.01	75	75	.26
July 16.	29.96	79	53	..
July 17.	29.92	83	66	.14
July 18.	29.79	79	67	.20
July 19.	29.96	72	53	..
July 20.	29.99	72	67	.07
July 21.	30.09	68	68	..
July 22.	30.22	69	68	..
July 23.	30.18	74	62	..
July 24.	30.04	78	58	..
July 25.	29.90	81	58	..
July 26.	29.96	75	88	.32
July 27.	30.07	76	72	..
July 28.	30.00	75	81	.23
July 29.	29.97	74	81	.13
July 30.	30.07	75

The Daily Commercial.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 1, 1873.

THE New York *World* violently opposes the "Peoples" movement in Ohio. It wants these fellows who cannot muster in the Democratic ranks to run a separate ticket in *every State*, this fall, so that every one can *see just* how many there are of them. *Not* a bad idea, that.

THE Richmond *Enquirer* (Dem.) advises its party in that State to avoid committals on any of the pro-minent questions of the day. It wants but one issue—white *vs.* black. It can fight *better* by exciting prejudices than in supporting principles. Anything to succeed.

THE Chicago *Tribune* copies a paragraph from the Elizabeth (Pa.) *Monitor* to prove that the Republicans are in favor of electing GRANT a third term. There are two towns named Elizabeth, in Pennsylvania, one in Lancaster and one in Allegheny county; and we have no knowledge of any paper being published in either.

THERE are 250,000 Democrats in Ohio, and not over 2,500 Liberal Republicans; yet in framing the new ticket just put forward there, the latter get as many nominations as the former. Such an utter disregard of proportion in the distribution of honors was never before heard of. As the Shrewsbury Pet remarked when Toots refused to challenge Mr. DOMBEY, "It's mean; that's wot it is."

THE Democratic papers of the country, generally, are savage and furious over GROSBECK's letter, advising the surrender of the Democratic organization. They particularly growl over his declaration that the organization of that party is "spoiled." They see in it an acknowledgment that will be *flung* in their faces until they are forced to lament that ever such a marplot was born.

THE Chicago *Times* says:

"There is a good deal of complaint that the United States Assessors are, infinany cases, assessing notes of hand, and obliging their holders to pay an income tax on them."

Our impression, up this way, has been that United States Assessors were abolished some months since, and the income tax repealed a year or two since. Is it possible that the news has not got out West, yet?

WE BEG pardon of our neighbors of the *Post* for having inadvertently neglected to notice, at the proper time, their elegant new dress. The suit is a most becoming one, and adds greatly to the appearance of the paper. The *Post* never has looked shabby, under its present management, but we never saw it dressed as neatly as now. We congratulate the proprietors on this fresh evidence of prosperity, and typographical excellence, and hope the *Post* may live to wear out many such suits.

THE scheme to form a new State out of parts of Tennessee and Mississippi, has its origin among the discomfited Democrats of that region, who do not relish the fact that Mississippi is a Republican State. The part of Mississippi they propose to cut off is Democratic; and while the formation of the new State would leave the old one more intensely Republican than ever, the new State would be Democratic, and that would open the way to satisfy the ambition of the many statesmen there who are now utterly neglected. It is a very pretty scheme; but it will not work.

IN POINT of numbers and influence, the Ohio gathering at Columbus on the 30th of July was a failure. It was not a gathering of delegates. No meetings were held in the various counties to send up men to represent actual constituencies. Every man who attended it was self-appointed, and represented no one but himself. It was a Mass Convention, in fact, yet but 200 men gathered to it, from the whole of that large State; and these were principally political outlaws, who have no standing whatever in any healthy political organization. It was like the horde that gathered about DAVID to make him their king. Adullam: they went there because they had no other place to go. It will take something more numerous and powerful than 200 grumbling and sorrowful outcasts to form a nucleus of an army fit to win battles. The real Democracy of Ohio will be apt to treat them as FALSTAFF treated his scare-crow rabble—it will not march through Coventry with such tatterdemallions.

FREE TRADE, under the manipulation of the Ohio deserturists, dwindles into that familiar scheme of a tariff for revenue. No party dares to shoulder the plain issue of absolute free trade—the abolition of all tariffs and the collection of revenue by direct taxation. A tariff for revenue and not for protection is supported. To be the winning dodge; but as that involves only the question of arranging the details of a tariff, a new party can hardly find sufficient foothold there. The question whether pig iron shall pay $5 or $7 a ton is not a very vital one; and it is not a very difficult task to decide whether manufactured iron shall pay 20 or 30 per cent. duty. These are questions that can be arranged without the intervention of political parties. Will not some party start up and make the fight on the bold issue of free trade and direct taxation for revenue? That would be manly; whereas this Ohio resolution is a cowardly abandonment of the real issue.

DID HE TALK SO?

When Mr. JENKINSON, in the Vicar of Wakefield, having asserted that the "cosmogony, or creation of the world, had puzzled the philosophers of all ages," went on to name SANCHONIATHON, MANETHO, BEROSUS, and OGELLUS LUCANUS as illustrations of the statement, he quite gained his end with simple *Dr.* PRIMROSE, "I could not for my life," says the Doctor, "see how the creation of the world had anything to do with the business I was talking of, yet it was sufficient to show that he was a man of letters, and now I reverenced him the more." The New York *World* evidently admires the method of GOLDSMITH's celebrated sharper, and hopes to prove it as effectual in defense as in assault. Taken to task for having published a transparently false report of an interview with BISMARCK, instead of confessing that it had been imposed upon, it makes a flourishing display of its own superior knowledge. It reveals a number of distinguished names with as much volubility and as little pertinence as JENKINSON; AUGUSTE COMTE, JOHN STUART MILL, HARRISON, CONGREVE, etc., taking the places of SANCHONIATHON, BEROSUS and the rest. Of course such a polyhistor must know better than the herd of ignorant journalists whether the alleged conversation with the German Chancellor ever took place! Foolish *World!* Probably the least well informed of those who denounced the *World's* interview as a forgery knew perfectly well that Prince BISMARCK, in common with some other German statesmen, entertain regarding the functions of the State and its relation to the subject, opinions which gave a slight color of plausibility to the bogus report in question. But the *World* either knows not or ignores the vast distinction between those opinions and the opinions of Mr. HERMANN and of the late Mr. MILL, which it ostentatiously cites for the confusion of its critics. How much more moral or more honorable is such fraudulent misrepresentation than the publication of the atrocious "interview?" In fact the old saying is applicable to the case, "the receiver is as bad as the thief," and a falsehood of world or net wide cover up or evade punishment for either offense simply magnifies the original iniquity. The "interview" was denounced as a manifest fraud, not because it did not partially reflect some of BISMARCK's well known views, but for other reasons. In the first place, it misrepresented them so utterly as to be a mere caricature of them, reducing them to absurdities and sinking the Chancellor babble in the strain of his enemies. In the second place, however frank the Prince may be by nature, however cynical on occasions, and however prone to speak his mind in colloquies with friends and even chance acquaintances, it is absolutely certain that while he holds office in the German government, or we may say, before his admission to Bedlam, he will not express even if he holds the doctrines ascribed to him by the *World* correspondent. In the third place—the tone of the dialogue, the transitions from topic to topic, and the small impertinences indulged in by the Prince's interlocutor, who reports the conversation, strongly tend to confirm the suspicion of imposition. In the fourth place, the stupidest reader was hardly for a moment imposed upon by the "interview with Marshal MACMAHON," published in the *World* about the same time, and the fact furnishes an obvious argument against the authenticity of the alleged interview with the German Chancellor.

The subject of the fiction is interesting even on this side of the water—the relation of the German government to the church, Catholic and Protestant—and some little light is shed upon it in a late letter from Mr. FRIEDRICH HECKER, now visiting his native land. Mr. HECKER is the son of a celebrated Professor of Jurisprudence and the brother of one of the most eminent living anatomists, who is also a Professor. HECKER himself was the prime mover in the Baden rebellion of 1848, an affair which caused his exile to the United States. His high social position and great power as a popular speaker give a certain importance to his words in Germany, and by a speech at the 4th of July celebration in Stuttgard, in which he contrasted the new Empire with the United States somewhat to the disparagement of the former, he has drawn upon himself a great deal of criticism. Of course a man of his family relations sees and converses with people of influence, and though a thorough radical in his opinions he is admitted by all to be an honest man, who tries to see and tell the truth.

According to Mr. HECKER, there are only two really well organized and active parties in Germany, namely the social democrats and the Ultramontanes. The latter are especially loud and audacious since the overthrow of THIERS and the ascendancy of the clerical party in France. In the empire, though the cassocks have disappeared, Jesuits and Jesuitry remain, and they seem to retain a good deal of their ancient influence. Bishops nullify the laws passed for their regulation, and yet they and the priests are handled with gentleness by the secular powers, juristic subtleties being called in to explain away their obstinacy and irregularities. Protestants, that is, Protestants who profess interest in their religion—"pietists, hypocrites and orthodox," according to HECKER—declare themselves *hostile* to the laws which separate the church and the school and to *obligatory* civil marriage, etc; in a word, *these* Protestants sympathize with the Ultramontanes, some of them saying, "If the Ultramontanists would concede one or two points, and make approximation possible, we would go with them hand in hand to rescue the Church of CHRIST from the jaws of the infidels." Mr. HECKER writing on the 20th of June, says:

"People not only whisper it, but openly declare that the Blacks (*die Schwarzen*) of both confessions have already so far got the upper hand that Bismarck's position is become untenable, or, as it is expressed, 'he is pushed to the wall, even to the door.' It seems in fact to be so. Already the discord (in the government) is notorious; his withdrawal from the Prussian Ministry is announced as certain. . . . This priestly opposition still farther excited his Protestant, imperious and irritable nature, and he would fain seize the priestly pack by the necks and shake them to pieces. Then the orthodox of both confessions raised the alarm; one party, the Catholic, at the dwelling of the widow of Friedrich Wilhelm, the Loquacious, commonly called Limping Lise, sister of Louis of Bavaria; for with her lodged the Catholic camarilla and influences the highest circles. The others, the Protestant pietists, lift up their hands to their supreme bishop, the King, and whimper, "art then no Bishop, then also art thou no King,' (the watchword of the English High Churchmen and James I. no Bishop, no King,) and add: 'The two swords, the spiritual and the secular, " thou knowest them both, and with the sword of the one arm thou wilt wound and cut off the other arm with its sword, thou wilt sow division and strife among thy sheep through the man Bismarck.'"

In another place the same writer confidently says that the days of BISMARCK's rule are numbered, and he plainly thinks that the old traditional view of the right relation between Church and State, already in the ascendant, is likely to be re-established in all its ancient strength.

THE dictum of the Ohio "new departure" resolutions, that because the Republican and Democratic parties have outlived the issues in which they originated, the formation of new parties is therefore required, has a slight flash of plausibility about it, yet is ridiculous in the extreme.

All parties soon outlive the issues in which they originate; but as new issues arise, they take sides upon them, and they are always, thus, up-abreast with the times. The Democratic party is just as able to meet the issues of to-day as the "People's" party is, and has, besides, the aids of organization, old associations, and practical experience in the management of campaigns on its side. Where, then, is the necessity for abandoning it? The attachments of a life-time cling around these old organizations; then why attempt to uproot them?

It is, philosophically, logically and politically, an error to suppose that every new issue needs a new party to meet it. Naturally, the voters in a free government crystalize around two opposing centers, and range themselves according to their preferences and convictions, for and against the various measures that come up for their approval. As one issue is settled and passes away, another succeeds it, to be in its turn succeeded by others. Parties may die out through their own blunders and follies; but their dissolution is by no means the necessary result of the settlement of the original issues on which they were founded in existence. The Democratic party has outlived a dozen exciting issues; and any one of them was immensely superior to all of the pretended issues on which the "new departure" is based.

The men who further this movement must put it on other grounds than this. Why not be frank about it, and say, as the General Ewing said, that it is resorted to solely because no recruits for it can be gathered under the old name? No amount of clap-trap will induce a Republican to vote a ticket known as the "Democratic;" but some may be bamboozled into it by the adoption of a new name. That is the sole justification for this new movement; and the only necessity that exists for a new party is the necessity which the "outs" feel to get "in."

The attempt to form a new party is, in fact, a confession that *there are* really no vital issues on which the Democratic party can go to the people. The Democratic leaders feel this in the very marrow of their bones, and they resort to a new movement solely with a view of opening a new road to office. If there were any live, practical question to be settled, not one of the Democratic old-liners would think of abandoning the old party. They would gladly welcome a new, fundamental issue; and rallying around the old flag, would summon the faithful with the bugle blasts that have so often stirred their blood. But no such opportunity now offers; and the only alternative left them is to play the demagogue, and try to deceive the people with the childish idea that old things can be regenerated by giving them new names.

PERSONAL.

The Paris Univers announces with great joy that Mr. Darwin was rejected by 28 against 9 votes at the corresponding meeting of the French Academy of Science. The six votes were given to him by the "friends of the Apes."

In the Wimbledon shooting matches, that between the lords and the common attracted great attention. The commons won as usual. The Marquis of Lorne shot with the lords by an arrangement, though he is not a peer, and not only made the largest score on his own side, but was beaten by only one of the commoners.

Thos. Nast would be supremely unhappy in Paris. It is forbidden there to delineate a man pictorially for any purpose without first receiving his permission. What would the Liberal leaders have given for a like law in this county last autumn?

They secure the Mayor of Rock Island, Ill., who, by the way, is the richest man in the city, of refusing to pay his taxes.

Seven young women have entered the University of Vermont, much to the delight of the boys belonging to that institution.

Both Wm. M. Evarts and ex-Attorney General Hoar are grandsons of Roger Sherman.

In the case of of Wilbur F. Story *vs.* Dr. H. A. Johnson, in which the former denounced the latter having practically killed Mrs. Storey by his recklessness and carelessness, the Chicago Medical Society declare that his treatment of the case of Mrs. Storey in no way contributed to her death. The President of the society, speaks in the highest terms of Dr. Johnson, saying that his fault as a practitioner, if fault he had, was over caution rather than recklessness or carelessness; and that Mr. Story's attack upon the doctor through the columns of his paper was cowardly in the extreme.

A rejected suitor in Dubuque nailed up the doors of the church in which she was to be married to the affianced fellow, but he was promptly arrested and "soused" in the river.

Trenton's most successful beggar is a one-legged man, who threatens to shoot those who do not come down with alms.

PROF. YOUMANS, in the last *Popular Science Monthly*, furnishes some information about sunstrokes with which many persons are not likely to be familiar. He says it may be experienced without exposure to the direct rays of the sun; it attacks people in hospitals, vessels, and often in the night men in bed who have retired in apparent health. It is produced by exposure to artificial heat, as in the laundry of a hotel. Heat is the principal exciting cause, but other conditions aid it, as overcrowding and insufficient ventilation and exhaustion, produced by prolonged exertion. Want of acclimatization is a predisposing cause; and spirit drinkers are more liable to it than abstainers. A victim of sunstroke should be taken immediately to the shade, out-doors is better than in-doors, on account of the ventilation; the clothes should be stripped from the body, and the head, neck and chest should be continually drenched with cold water, until there is a perceptible diminution of the temperature of the body. The patient should be encouraged to drink freely. To avoid sunstroke, the function of the skin should be kept free by bathing; hard labor in a highly heated atmosphere should be shunned; the dress worn should be light and loose fitting, and the hat light and so made as to permit a free circulation about the top of the head.

The Clearfield *Journal* says that the corn and buckwheat crops are growing finely, having taken a fresh start since the rains last week. The promise for abundant crops is good.

SUMMER FASHIONS.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

SARATOGA, August 1, 1873.

The Saratoga of to-day is as unlike as possible the Saratoga of fifteen years ago, and to the superficial observer the change is not an improvement.

As a spectacle it is much less brilliant, and persons who come—as they would go to a menagerie, just to see the "show"—are apt to go away grumbling and feeling that they have not got their money's worth.

The truth is, Saratoga from a social and fashionable point of view, has become more sensible and independent than formerly. It no longer adheres to the traditions; it does very much as it pleases, and it is rather amusing to see fashionable women, who profess to hold "women's rights" in such bitter contempt, taking advantage of the public opinion which its upholders have created, to relieve themselves of many forms of social bondage. In the old times, five trunks of immense size were a necessity, and ten not unusual for any lady who proposed passing six weeks at this super-fashionable resort. Then full-dress dinners were the vogue, and those who remember the *coup d'œil* of the old United States Hotel at the *table d'hote*, will sympathize somewhat with Mr. Marvin, the present owner or lessee, in his determination to revive the glories of the four o'clock "dress" dinner, when his magnificent structure, the new "United States," is completed.

But Mr. Marvin will make a mistake, we cannot bring back the past. The present is ours to do our best with, but we can no more recall the past, than we can anticipate the future. The past belonged to those who had it in possession; the future to those who will come after us. We have the present.

And the present is—well, mixed. It has not the distinctive features of its own which belonged to a much more crude and imperfect age, and it has not yet reached, from any esthetic point of view, the definite future after which it is unconsciously striving. To use a musical figure, it has got beyond the first eight notes of the scale, but it has not reached the symphonies in form, or color, or sense, or taste, or sound.

Excepting the merely external of toilettes, the grouping and massing of color, Saratoga is more attractive and much more enjoyable than ever. There is a virtue in the air, such as is not found elsewhere. There is perfect freedom in dressing. Ladies wearing just what they please throughout the day, or rather whatever they find best adapted to their occupations and pursuits.

There are two or three distinctive styles in fashion represented, what may be called the traditional style, the Paris style and the American style, but to call the ordinary, utilitarian, independent mode of dress, fashion, would be a misnomer; it is the correlative of fashion, but not fashion itself.

The traditional style, as I have termed it, is seen among the Cuban ladies more particularly and other extreme Southern representatives of a past aristocracy. They still wear hoops, reduced in size, but which give an unmistakable fullness to the dress. Their over-skirts are short and pinchy, their basques deep, their sleeves wide, their colors high, their trains long and wide, and though they have breakfast toilettes and elaborate dinner toilettes and evening toilettes, yet they have none of the useful walking toilettes which the modern American woman wears all the day long.

The Paris style is also somewhat behind the age—at least the Parisian styles which are sent to America—either French dressmakers do not know any better, or they cannot get over the idea that we are only one remove from barbarians, and delight in rude forms and crude ornaments.

French styles just arrived from Paris still exhibit panniers which the graceful exponents of true American taste entirely ignore; or rather, have got past long ago. These brutal representatives of the coming future of dress, are for the most part young, stylish scions of good American families, whose natural aptitudes have been quickened by travel and cultivation and who now only lack the inspiration of genius of ideas, to give us a perfect harmony in dress, as the great masters have given in music. The new traits and shadings are a step in the right directions, but we need *artists*—both men and women—capable of adapting them and tracing their corresponding forms.

The American dress as worn at present, is simple, restrained in style, subdued in color. The skirt laid close to the hips and almost as close to the ankles, trailing off moderately with not a suspicion of hoops, and only the faintest trace of tournure; waist short and long, high-cut jacket form with a frailse or pleating instead of a corset, which is high or low according to the length of neck; coat sleeves, hair combed straight up from the nape of the neck and arranged in simple plaits upon the top of the head, with only a side curl, or a light fringe of hair over the forehead, makes up a *tout ensemble* almost conventual in its strictness.

This impression is strengthened by the absence of color. Grown out of the primaries—the reds and greens and blues and yellows—the modern woman of fashion has not yet grown into the complimentaries—the meeting of one shade or one color into another. She therefore falls back upon black and gray and brown and white, which are safe, but not well-toned, and which do not offend her still undeveloped sense of fitness and harmony.

We talk of art and taste, without knowing the first letter in the alphabet of either. If we only had a school or schools for artists, both men and women, something might be done. But, alas! our teachers are more ignorant than their pupils; and as progress we achieve is brought by the natural law of evolution, which requires time to perfect its results. But to return. This timely accounts for the use of black and neutral tints, which are almost universal. Black silk, black grenadines and black lace, compose or form part of nearly all toilettes. Black lace is mingled to a surprising extent. A quantity, choice in style and quality, is the most valuable addition to her wardrobe, which a lady can make at the present time. L-ng, black lace scarfs and black lace *fichus*—the latter knotted low at the side—are worn, bordered with real thread, chantilly or guipure lace, worth from three to ten dollars per yard.

Black silk and black grenadines are also of the richest; the former soft, rich and heavy of fold; the latter wide striped, with silk of satiny texture, but not glossy, and draped with wonderful grace and beauty.

Almost the only way in which colors are used is with black lace or white muslin draped over them. Pale cameo tinted silks have an exceedingly good effect draped with black lace; but it is always black lace; for these are worn so much, that no one thinks of going to the expense of thread, although of course if thread can be had and no one suffers, so much the better.

The pale greens and blues, on the contrary, which show so well in the evening, are relieved with white, white lace or white French muslin, almost as fine as crepe lisse, which arranges itself so easily in side pleatings, or intersects lace with lines as exquisite as the lace itself. A point worth remembering in connection with the changes which have taken place in the fashions, is the much longer time for which dresses are now made to do duty. Formerly it was considered *de rigueur* not to appear in the same dress twice; now, one or two trials might suffice, and are thought sufficient; and not only so, but are carried over from season to season, and used, instead of being trampled under foot, as it has been, in the street, is prized as the possession of a lifetime. Public opinion has been so far educated on the subject, that the plain walking dress is recognized as the proper street dress for all classes, and the party dress *par excellence* is reserved exclusively for receptions, balls and parties. This is a great step in advance; and is doing more for the emancipation of women, than the agitation of the right to vote. Opposite to it—at least in the visiting room of Congress Hall—sit three ladies. Two are young and unmarried, but are the possessor of a million of dollars in their own right; the other is the wife of a millionaire, whose house and grounds upon Madison avenue, in New York, are estimated as worth three hundred thousand dollars; and whose income is over one hundred thousand dollars per year. These ladies have worn the same plain, black dresses in the morning, and the same—almost as plain—silk dresses in the evening, ever since my arrival; hair coiled or plaited and entirely destitute of ornament, and simple ties that shop girls in New York would turn up their noses at. The distinguishing feature of the attire of a lady, as distinct from that of others, is getting to be quite the fashion. Fifteen years ago it was breadth, based upon the span of the hoops; now it is length at the end of train; soon it will be fitness or appropriateness to different functions, pursuits and occupations. This is fast becoming the case with gentlemen also.

GENTLEMEN'S FASHIONS.

Eli Perkins, in a note to me this morning, says: "Gentlemen's fashions in America, as they have long been in Europe, have become conventional and fixed. They no longer change with the whims of tailors, but well bred gentlemen with complete wardrobes have certain suits of clothes for certain occasions and keep the same suits or similar suits year after year. The tailor knows that a well-dressed shirts and then all the coats and collars must be cut down in the neck—then they would institute high necked shirts and coat collars would go up again. Now a gentleman with a long or short neck procures a shirt and coat collar to correspond in height and keeps the same fashion year after year. A long necked person should wear high English standing collars, while a short necked person should wear low Byron collars. The suits which an American, English or French gentleman should have—for gentlemen's fashions are cosmopolite—are as follows:

MORNING BUSINESS SUITS.

English Oxford hats, medium height, cut-away coats, black, blue or gray, of cassimere or of double breasted, and pantaloons a shade lighter. If a person is stout, wear a single breasted coat and vest; if tall, wear double. If plaids or grays are worn, let the scale of color be subdued. The scarf or tie should be of a warm color—some quiet symphony. Wear strong, easy shoes.

AFTERNOON STREET COSTUME.

High dress hat, standing color, blue, maroon or parti-colored scarf, Prince Albert frock coat, always buttoned up, dark pantaloons, and gloves several shades lighter than the coat; high laced or buttoned shoes.

AFTERNOON RECEPTION, WITH LADIES IN BONNETS.

Wear black cloth hat which can be carried under the arm, white standing collar, light pearl, lilac or amber scarf with gloves to match, Prince Albert frock coat, black, and worn always buttoned up, and light drab pantaloons with stitch to boots.

FULL DRESS EVENING TOILETTE.

Hat left in the dressing room, standing collar, pure white tie, immaculate open shirt front, plain studs or diamonds, swallow tailed coat, single breasted black vest, black trousers and calfskin boots.

RACING SUIT

can be of fancy plaids, with striped shirt and collar, fancy hat band, patent leather shoes.

GENTLEMEN'S JEWELRY.

A gentleman will wear no jewelry which is not necessitated by utility. He can wear collar buttons, studs, cuff buttons, a watch chain, and a seal ring with which he seals his letters. To no case diamond or pearl rings for mere ornamentation.

CONCLUSION.

This an American gentleman, to be always well dressed, needs a supply three suits of clothes, all of which are toned to the three coats mentioned—the cut-away morning coat, the Prince Albert walking or reception coat, and the full dress evening coat."

It will be seen that there is a strict correspondence between the different parts of each of these styles of dress, and it is in their adaptation to each other that the gentleman is seen through them all.

Bring a countryman to Saratoga in the season and he will probably like to make some such mistake as the following: Meeting a gentleman in morning dress he observes the gray hat, and says, "Come, now, that is sensible, I like that. I'll get one of those hats," and forthwith mounts one. Later he notices a Prince Albert frock coat and concludes that is the style for him, too. He goes to the races, takes a fancy to the "saggy" striped shirts, red necktie, patent leather boots and checked trousers there displayed, and gets himself up accordingly. Next day, looking at himself in his stripe of looking glass—slouched hat, frock coat, checked pants, striped shirt, red tie and patent leather boots—he puts on his hat in disgust and says: "Oh! hang it, why can't I look like other folks?"

These are the mistakes that both men and women are constantly making. He might have worn all of these things (except the patent leathers—no gentleman wears patent leathers) at the proper time and with the proper accessories. But if a gentleman wears a check or an infinitesimal stripe, he wears a suit of it and only then for morning or business dress, or upon a race course; he does not venture pattern trousers and black, except at the risk of his reputation.

HOW SARATOGA LOOKS.

Saratoga was never more lovely than now. The weather has not been too warm for enjoyment, yet it is sufficiently so to admit of living out-of-doors after the manner of watering places. The races have greatly increased the number of visitors and crowded the hotels, which previously were not filled to their utmost capacity. A great many cottages and handsome private residences have been built in or near Saratoga recently, and the country for four or five miles around is being rapidly bought up for this purpose; so that its summer population is by no means confined, as formerly, to the hotels and boarding and private houses. The entire neighborhood is full of springs, and it is said to be possible for every family to have one of their own, if they will only dig for it.

The "Geyser" and the "Hathorn," are now the popular wells, both possessing the same medicinal qualities. The hotels have increased their size and are probably as perfect in arrangement, methods, cuisine and appointments as any in the world. The "Union" has been newly frescoed, fitted with elegant chandeliers and other furnishings and is under the new proprietorship of Mr. A. T. Stewart, but he is not yet satisfied and intends, it is said, pulling down the present fire front and rebuilding it in the Congress Hall style. The new "Grand" is very imposing on the outside and richly appointed within.

Mme. Le Vert gave a reading the other night, which drew all the noted people—and the town is full of them. It was a very successful and brilliant affair, the lady having hosts of friends, who gladly listen to her interesting reminiscences of the famous places she has visited and the famous people she has known.

JENNIE JUNE.

The Catholics of Chicago are sufficiently strong, according to the *Times* of that city, to secure the rejection, by the City Council, of a Mr. Jussen as a member of the School Board, the objection against him being his published letters, written from Germany, taking ground against the Jesuits of that country.

REPUBLICAN COUNTY TICKET.

PRESIDENT JUDGE, DISTRICT COURT,
HON. THOMAS EWING, Pittsburgh.

ASSOCIATE JUDGE, DISTRICT COURT,
HON. J. W. F. WHITE, Sewickley.

STATE SENATE,
HON. GEORGE H. ANDERSON, Pittsburgh

ASSEMBLY,
First City District,
HENRY H. MCCORMICK, Pittsburgh.
Second City District,
S. J. WAINWRIGHT, Pittsburgh.
County Districts,
J. C. NEWMYER, Wilkins.
A. B. YOUNG, Robinson.
A. C. HAYS, Pittsburgh (South Side).
B. C. CHRISTY, Sewickley.
HENRY GERWIG, Allegheny.

PROTHONOTARY,
B. F. KENNEDY, Pittsburgh.

COUNTY TREASURER,
Capt. SAMUEL KILGORE, Pittsburgh.

COUNTY COMMISSIONER,
AUGUSTUS BECKERT, Pittsburgh.

JURY COMMISSIONER,
Capt. JOHN MCLELLAND, West Deer.

CORONER,
WILLIAM MCCALLIN, Pittsburgh.

DIRECTOR OF THE POOR,
THOMAS VARNER, Baldwin.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

UNDER THE UMBRELLA.

The wind was damp with coming wet,
When James and bine-eyed Lizzie met;
He held a gingham o'er his head,
And to the maiden thus he said;

"Oh, lovely girl, my heart's afire
With love's unquenchable desire;
Say, dearest one, will thou be mine,
And join me in the grocery line?"

The maid, in accents swee' replied:
"Jim, hold the umbrella more my side;
My bran-new bonnet's getting wet—
I'll marry yer, yer needn't fret."

An Elmira editor met a well educated farmer of Chemung county the other day, and informed him that he would like to have something from his pen, whereupon the farmer sent him a pig and charged him $9 75 for it.

According to the estimate of the Department of Agriculture, the wheat crop of the United States is likely to be 250,000,000 bushels. Last year the Department estimate was 220,000,000 bushels, and the actual crop turned out to be 249,997,020 bushels.

A young London woman has had her husband arrested for assaulting her while walking home from their marriage ceremony.

A young girl at Vincennes, Indiana, picks up rattlesnakes and sings to them in a soft, sweet voice.

The "Granges" are not assisting financial matters at the West wherever they have imbedded themselves deeply in public opinion. One effect of these societies has been to keep capital in the Eastern cities, which, but for fear of hostile legislation, would have been invested in stock and bonds of Western railroads. This accounts, in part, for the easiness in money in Boston and New York.—*New York Commercial Advertiser.*

California fruit, per refrigerator cars, now reach Chicago in five days and New York in seven days from Sacramento.

Two young ladies and Mr. Thaddeus O'Grady were conversing on age, when one of them put the home question, "Which of us do you think the elder, Mr. O'Grady?" "Sure," said the gallant Irishman, "you both look younger than the other."

"Rebecca Jones, you are singing through your nose again," exclaimed a Wisconsin music teacher, and Rebecca was so mortified that she ran out and jumped into the river, but was rescued.

We positively decline to believe that correspondent of an Owen, Ky., newspaper, who says: "I suppose you have heard a great many snake tales, but this snake that I am going to tell you about had no tale at all, but had a natural head at both ends; it was about three feet long, white and red spotted, and was killed by William J. Williamson, in Mr. Clifton's corn crib, a short time ago. Mr. Clifton lives about one mile from this place; he is a high-minded gentleman, and so is Mr. Williamson that killed the snake; they are men of trust; their word is not doubted by any one that knows them. I did not see the snake myself, but several of my neighbors did."

Utah has several thousand tons of wheat left over from last year, and is now sending it to San Francisco by rail for sale. The railroad charges must have carried it at very low rates to make the sales at all profitable.

The horse-chestnut is now used in France for the manufacture of starch. The nut yields about 17 per cent. of pure starch. Washing it with water containing carbonate of soda is said to remove the bitterness.

The Rev. Father Peterson, formerly a Roman Catholic priest in the Diocese of St. Paul, Minnesota, has been received into the Episcopal Church, of that State.

The clergy of Milwaukee have preached so positively against theatrical performances in that city that actors and managers have lost money during the last season.

We learn by the Detroit *Free Press*, that twenty thousand young shad have been put in the Detroit river and eighty thousand into Grand river. These shad were brought from the Connecticut.

A young lady at Portland, Oregon, recently broke her engagement because her lover, while taking her to ride, quarrelled with the gatekeeper over the amount of toll.

The Savannah, (Ga.) *News and Courier*, of Sunday last, reports that one of the most malignant fevers ever known in this country, is desolating Tymeson, Ga. Out of a population of less than 1,000, twenty a day have died. Scarcely an American is left. Among the deaths are Dr. Blonaugh, President of the Legislative Council; Mr. Harrison, United States Attorney, and his wife, the Navy Agent and many others. The troops have been partially affected, and are removed. The Governor and Council have left the town.

Excited American Freshman: "Did I pass my examination, Professor?" Professor, (with proud scorn): "No, sir!" Off dances Freshie, with radiant smiles. Professor: "You misunderstood me; you failed, sir!" Incorrigible Freshman: "Ah! but I won a bet, you see." Professor staggers.

The Elk Rapids, Michigan, blast furnace has been in operation now about two weeks, and is found to be perfect in its construction. This enterprise was inaugurated about a year ago.

With nine counties still to hear from, the census of the State of Iowa, recently taken, is 1,250,000. The other nine counties will increase the aggregate materially. The United States census of 1870 gave Iowa 1,191,792.

According to the returns in the office of the Registrar General, the population of British Bengal now reaches the enormous total of 67,000,000, divided religiously as follows: Hindoos 42,674,000, Mohammedan 20,664,000, Buddhists 80,000, Christians 93,000, all others 2,361,000. The Registrar General says the Mohammedans have made converts by the million since the province came under British rule; he intimates a belief that the process of conversion is still going on, chiefly among the lower castes, to whom Mohammedanism comes as the gospel of liberation.

"IN an article upon the movement among the coal dealers for a rise, the New York *World* says: Measured by increase of population in the United States, the supply of coal falls considerably short; but it is always to be remembered that every year brings forth new inventions calculated to closer economy in the use of fuel. It is not possible, of course, to take the exact measure of this element in the problem, but it is worth while to advise consumers and dealers to be on their guard in accepting the reports of lessened production and shipment, which just now arrive so plentifully. Both the coal and iron companies of Pennsylvania have an interest in creating the impression of a hungry market, and it is always worth while to take the depositions of interested witnesses at a trifling discount.

DRY GOODS.

AT

McKEE'S.

Announcement Extra.

FIRE AND WATER

Bargains! Bargains!!

$50,000

WORTH OF DAMAGED

DRY GOODS,

Consigned by a New York house to McKEE, No. 59 Market street,

ARE NOW BEING SOLD

A. D. M'KEE,

59 Market Street,

(Old Barker Establishment).

CHOICE STOCK OF

Summer Goods.

Jas. Caldwell & Co.

HAVE NOW ON HAND A CHOICE

Stock of Seasonable Goods

WHICH THEY ARE SELLING

AT VERY LOW PRICES.

Ladies' Braided, Embroidered and Plain Linen Suits.

Polonaise and Redingotes.

White Lawn Suits and Polonaise.

Llama Lace Sacques.

Talmas and Shawls.

Guipure Lace Capes and Berthas.

Black Grenadines, Hernanis, Florentines.

Tamise Cloth, De Laines, Cashmeres.

Henrietta Cloths, Alpacas, Mohair Lustres and Brilliantines.

Black Dress Silks of all the best makes.

Summer Silks, in stripes and checks.

Foulard Silks, spotted and plain colors.

Marseilles Quilts.

Nottingham and Tambourd Lace Curtains.

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The Buildings are large and healthful, the grounds ample, and the buildings healthome and commodious.

Thorough instruction in Civil Engineering, the Mathematical and Natural Sciences, the Classics and English is given by a full corps of Teachers and West Point Graduates as Professors.

Careful attention is given to the moral training and personal habits of Cadets.

For circulars, apply to CHARLES H. PAUL'ON, No. 73 Wood street, Pittsburgh, or to COL. THEO. HYATT, President.

Pennsylvania Female College

PITTSBURGH, PA.,

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For further information apply to James Black, D. D., President of Faculty, Fifth avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa., or to any of the following named gentlemen: Hon. Jas. Laughlin, Robt. McKnight, J. K. Moorhead, Pittsburgh; Hon. D. J. Sterrett, Rev. John T. Wood, Wilkins, Hon. Jas. King Major Free, &c. &c.

Referring to the following patrons: Hon. Chas. Shinn, Butler, Pa.; Gen. A. H. McCalmont, Franklin, Pa.; Hon. Geo. W. Scofield, Warren, Pa.; David Miller, Esq., Xenia; Rev. Dr. J. F. Hutchinson, Madison, Ind.

MWF

WITTENBERG COLLEGE.

The Winter Session of Wittenberg College, will commence

Thursday, September 4, 1873.

For further information or catalogue address the President, S. SPRECHER, D. D. TUF

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SUMMER RESORTS.

THE

Columbia House,

At Cape May,

Will be Ready for Guests JUNE 28th.

The location of the Columbia is a full ocean view, and as a family resort it has no superior at the sea side.

Mr. BOLTON, who has the Washington Hotel on Chestnut street, Philadelphia, and Bolton's Hotel at Harrisburg, still has the Columbia. MWF

SHAKSPEARE HOUSE,

EAST END.

This Hotel, which has recently been refitted and elegantly painted throughout by Mr. WM. Stoughten, is now ready for guests. It is situated on a beautiful and cool spot, surrounded by a large and commodious yard, with shade trees, croquet grounds and everything that could be desired for parties that wish to spend the warm months where they can get pure air and tip-top meals.

WM. STOUGHTEN,

PROPRIETOR.

THE BECKWITH $20

Portable

FAMILY SEWING MACHINE

On 30 Days' Trial,

With strength and capacity equal to any, regardless of cost. This Machine does away with all complications, and with the use vement of ONLY TWO PARTS (the Needle arm and Looper), is as simple and strong, it makes the Stitch, feeds the Goods, half guides the Cloth, fastens the Seam, sews on Braid, Gathers and Tucks, Hems and Embroiders. REMEMBER, it is composed of only two parts, and all this, which entirely does away with all the complications of Machines liable to get out of order, and so often the source of annoyance to the operator, besides the ruinous expense of time of forced to go to the shop. Our Semi-Guiding Feed requires the assistance of only one hand or even one finger, thus leaving the right hand entirely at liberty to ply the wheel, which runs easy and even as a well balanced wheel, with

No Tollsome Tread of the Treadle.

Orders promptly filled on receipt of $20. Beckwith Sewing Machine Co., 562 Bro

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At Par and Accrued Interest, Free from Taxation.

Ira B. M'Vay & Co.,

BANKERS,

Corner Fourth Avenue and Smithfield Street.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

THURSDAY EVENING, July 31, 1873.

The reports of the money market of Pittsburgh have assumed the stereotyped form usual during the summer. Dullness reigns supreme, and transactions on which to predicate any change of existing quotations are scarce. Money is abundant, not from any great increase of funds in the banks, but from a cessation of legitimate demand.

—Local securities of good character are soon picked up, at figures that indicate full confidence on the part of the public in the credit of the city and her institutions. The Thirtieth ward, South Side, have just issued $30,000 additional bonds for school purposes, which were taken almost immediately. This makes $60,000 expended by this ward for school purposes.

—The movements of currency and exchange are such as to make quotations but nominal.

—In the stock market the Vanderbilt stocks, Western Union Telegraph, Lake Shore and New York Central are the features of the market. Telegraph and Central have thus far been the most active, but Lake Shore indicates that a lively movement in that direction is imminent. In due time, *on dit*, the announcement will be made of the lease of Lake Shore to the New York Central and Hudson, with a guaranty of eight per cent. annual dividend, which would make the stock worth to investors more than par.

—The following table shows the prices of railway stocks, gold, &c., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day, furnished by George I. Whitney, Esq., broker and dealer in stocks, bonds and gold, corner of Fifth avenue and Wood street:

July 31, 1873.	10:30 A.M.	11:30 A.M.	12:30 P.M.	1:30 P.M.	2:30 P.M.
Gold	113¾	113¾	113¾	113¾	113¾
Canton					
Western Union Telegraph	92¾	92¾	92¾	92¾	92¾
Quicksilver					
Pacific Mail	37¾	37¾	37¾	38	37¾
Adams Express		94½			
Wells Fargo Express					
American Express		63½			
United States Express		51			
New York Central	105¾	105¾	105¾	105¾	105¾
Erie	39¼	39¼	39¼	39¼	39¼
Michigan Central					
Michigan Southern	96	96	95¾	96	94¾
Illinois Central					
Cleveland and Pittsburgh					
Chicago and R. I.	93¾	93¾	93	93¾	93
Chic. go and S. W., pref.					
Rock Island	103¾	103¾	103¾	103¾	103¾
St. Paul	36¾	36¾	36¾	36¾	36¾
St. Paul pr. f.	73¾	73¾	73¾	73¾	73¾
Wabash					
Wabash pref.					
Fort Wayne	93¾	93¾	93¾	93¾	93¾
Ohio and Mississippi					
Union Pacific	90¾	90¾	90¾	90¾	90¾
Chicago and Alton					
Chicago and Alton pref.					
Boston, Hart. and Erie		2¾			
Harlem					125¾
New Jersey Central					
C. C. and I. C.	95	95¾			95
Hannibal and St. Joseph					
Ice n Mountain					
Atlantic Mail					

—Messrs. Ira B. McVay & Co. report the following quotations of government and State bonds in New York to-day, as furnished them by Jay Cook & Co., their correspondents:

	Bid.	Asked.
1881		119½
1867		117¾
1864		117¾
1865, new		117¾
1865, new		118¼
1867		118¾
1868		119¼
10-40s		115¾
Gold		113¾
Currency 6s		114¾
Tennessees, old		81
Tennessees, new		81
South Carolinas, reg		27
North Carolinas, old		35
North Carolinas, new		15
Louisianas		93½

—James T. Brady & Co., corner o' Fourth avenue and Wood street, quote United States securities in New York to-day as follows:

Gold	113¾
United States 6s, 1881	119¾
United States 5-20s, 1865	117
United States 5-20s, 1865	117¾
United States 5-20s, 1865	118¾
United States 10-40s	115¾
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1867	118¾
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1868	119¼
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1868	119¾
Currency Sixes	114¾

—Sometime since we called attention to the "expansive" legislation being discussed in Parliament, authorizing in certain extreme cases, the issue of additional notes by the Bank of England. The *London Times*, in a leading article on the subject, says of an amendment making 10 per cent. the rate of interest when the new issue should be made:

"Whenever the fair market rate to which a capitalist is entitled for the use of his cash shall be a fraction over 10 per cent., it is to be in the power of the Chancellor of the Exchequer to prevent him from realizing that profit, but to appeal in favor of the fundamental canons the rights of every creditor in the kingdom. Such a proposal, which is to be in the hands of every impressionable or popularity hunting Premier, is not to be restricted even by the circumstance that the pressure arises solely through internal panic, but is to be available when the foreign exchanges may be against us, and when every fresh issue of currency may consequently increase the existing drain of gold, and thus intensify all the evils for which the prevalent pressure actually constitutes the only remedy. In short, it is now proposed to suspend at pleasure the law which regulates the equities of every clearing contract in the kingdom. * * * To ordinary minds the attempt will seem too daring for the success, but it must be remembered that the speculative and borrowing classes by whom it will be welcomed constitute, perhaps, at this moment a majority of the trading community.

"The fact is, that the occurrence of the usual periodical inflation within two or three years from this date is clearly foreseen, and the classes by whom it is certain to be brought about, appreciate the necessity of providing some protection for themselves, although no devices in the world can mitigate—in fact every expedient adopted must aggravate—the ruin of its helpless and credulous victims among the general public."

—Messrs. Robinson Bros., bankers, No. 78 Fourth avenue, furnishes the following quotations of active stock on the Philadelphia Stock Board to-day:

Pennsylvania R.R.	54½	Philadelphia & Erie	24¾
Reading	95¾	Pittsburgh 6s	73
United Companies	122	A. V. R.R. 7 3-10s	93
Lehigh	56½	Central Transport	47
Lehigh Valley	61½	Empire Transport	56

—William Ward, No. 22 Broad street, New York, quotes stock privileges as selling for 1 per cent. cash bonus on 30 days' time, and 1½ to 2 per cent. bonus on 60 days, at points varying from the market price of the securities named as follows:

	Puts.	Calls.
Central & Hudson	¼ below	¼ above.
C. C. & I. C.	½	½ "
Consolidated Coal	¼	¼ "
Erie Railway	⅜ to ½	⅜ to ½ "
Han. & St. Jo.	⅜ to ½	⅜ to ½ "
Hannibal R. R.	½	½ "
Lake Shore	⅜ to ½	1 to 1¼ "
N. J. Southern	¼	¼ "
Northwestern	⅜ to 1	⅜ to 1¼ "
Ohio & Mississippi	⅜ to 1	1¾ to 1¾ "
Pacific Mail	⅜ to 1	1¾ to 2 "
Rock Island	½ to 1	2 to 2¼ "
St. Paul	½ to 1	2 to 2¼ "
Union Pacific	¾ to 1	1¾ to 2 "
Western Union	⅛ to ¼	⅜ to ½ "
Gold ⅛ for 30 days.		
¼ for 60 "	⅜ to —	1 to 1¼ "

The above rates imply first class names.

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL,
THURSDAY, July 31, 1873.

REMARKS.—We are inclined to think that there will be a marked improvement in the markets ere long, as all the signs of the times seem to point in that direction. The weather all that could be wished, with alternate sunshine and shower.

The harvest in many sections is over, and the new crop is coming into market, but as yet does not enter into competition with old stock.

Those who take an interest in our import column, will notice the receipt of 3,506 sacks silver ore by the Pittsburgh Smelting Company, which, if our figures are correct, will amount to ten car loads. This branch of trade is looming up in this city.

Iron, nails and glass remain unchanged in prices, with a fair trade demand for the season.

In the dry goods market there has been an advance of 1c on all dark goods. The market is reported more active but as yet slow.

There has been an advance in highwines of from 3c to 4c per gallon.

In groceries there is nothing of special importance to note except to say that the volume of sales for this month have exceeded the corresponding month of last year. Coffees are firm, with a fair demand; sugars steady, with a moderate demand; molasses quiet and steady; syrups in fair demand; rice steady; spices quiet; fish in fair demand; provisions steady, with a fair demand.

BUTTER.

Prime Creamery, 30@32c; Extra Creamery, 28@29c; Extra Country Roll, 20@22c; Prime Country Roll, 18@19c; Common Country Roll, 15@16c; Packing Stock, 12@13c.

CHEESE.

Ohio Flats, 12½@13c; Ohio Cheddars, 13@13½c; New York Flats, 13@13½c; New York Cheddars, 13½@14c; Limburger, 12½@13c; Sap Sago, 18@20c; Pineapple, 25@30c; Edam, 90c@$1 10; Schweitzer, 20@22c.

EGGS.

Eggs, 16@17c.

POULTRY.

Live Chickens, $3 50@4 00 per doz; Live Ducks, $4 00@4 50 per doz; Live Turkeys, 12@13c per lb; Live Geese, $5 00@6 00 per pair; Dressed Chickens, 15@16c per lb; Dressed Ducks, 15@16c per lb; Dressed Turkeys, 15@16c per lb; Dressed Geese, 12@13c per lb.

GAME.

Rabbits, $1 00@1 25 per doz; Squirrels, $1 25@1 50 per doz; Quails, $1 50@1 75 per doz; Partridges, $3 00@3 50 per doz; Venison, 12@15c per lb.

FRUITS.

Apples, $3 00@4 00 per bbl; Peaches, $1 00@1 50 per bu; Plums, $1 00@1 50 per bu; Pears, $1 00@1 50 per bu; Blackberries, 10@12c per qt; Huckleberries, 10@12c per qt; Cherries, $1 00@1 50 per bu; Grapes, 15@20c per lb; Watermelons, $3 00@4 00 per doz; Muskmelons, $3 00@4 00 per doz; Lemons, $4 00@4 50 per box; Oranges, $4 00@4 50 per box; Bananas, $1 50@2 00 per bunch; Pineapples, 15@20c per lb; Cocoanuts, $6 00@7 00 per hundred; Figs, 15@20c per lb; Dates, 10@12c per lb; Citron, 20@25c per lb; Currants, 10@12c per lb; Raisins, $2 50@3 00 per box; Almonds, 18@20c per lb; Filberts, 12@15c per lb; Walnuts, 12@15c per lb; Pecans, 12@15c per lb; Peanuts, 5@6c per lb; Chestnuts, 10@12c per lb.

VEGETABLES.

Potatoes, 50@60c per bu; Onions, $2 00@2 50 per bbl; Cabbage, 3@4c per lb; Tomatoes, 50@75c per bu; Cucumbers, 10@15c per doz; Beets, 10@15c per doz; Turnips, 10@15c per doz; Parsnips, 10@15c per doz; Carrots, 10@15c per doz; Lettuce, 10@15c per doz; Radishes, 10@15c per doz; Celery, 10@15c per doz; Green Corn, 10@15c per doz; Green Peas, 10@15c per qt; Green Beans, 10@15c per qt; Sweet Potatoes, 10@12c per lb; Egg Plants, 10@15c per lb; Green Peppers, 10@15c per doz; Okra, 10@15c per qt; Mushrooms, 10@15c per qt; Dandelions, 10@15c per qt; Asparagus, 10@15c per bunch; Rhubarb, 10@15c per bunch; Parsley, 10@15c per bunch; Sage, 10@15c per bunch; Thyme, 10@15c per bunch; Summer Savory, 10@15c per bunch; Sweet Marjoram, 10@15c per bunch; Mint, 10@15c per bunch; Tarragon, 10@15c per bunch; Basil, 10@15c per bunch; Horseradish, 10@15c per bunch; Cranberries, $6 00@7 00 per bbl.

GRAIN.

Wheat, 90@95c per bu; Corn, 40@45c per bu; Oats, 30@35c per bu; Rye, 60@65c per bu; Barley, 60@65c per bu; Buckwheat, 60@65c per bu; Timothy Seed, $2 00@2 50 per bu; Clover Seed, $5 00@6 00 per bu; Flax Seed, $1 50@1 75 per bu; Hungarian Seed, 60@65c per bu; Millet Seed, 60@65c per bu; Orchard Grass Seed, $2 00@2 50 per bu; Blue Grass Seed, $2 00@2 50 per bu; Red Top Seed, $1 00@1 25 per bu; Flour, $5 00@6 00 per bbl; Graham Flour, $5 00@6 00 per bbl; Buckwheat Flour, $5 00@6 00 per bbl; Rye Flour, $5 00@6 00 per bbl; Corn Meal, $2 00@2 50 per bbl; Bran, $1 00@1 25 per bu; Middlings, $1 00@1 25 per bu; Chop Feed, $1 00@1 25 per bu; Hay, $20 00@25 00 per ton; Straw, $10 00@12 00 per ton.

HIDES, TALLOW, ETC.

Green Hides, 6@6½c per lb; Cured Hides, 7@7½c per lb; Calf Skins, 10@12c per lb; Sheep Skins, $1 00@1 50 each; Deer Skins, 20@25c per lb; Tallow, 6@6½c per lb; Rough Tallow, 3@3½c per lb; Beeswax, 25@30c per lb; Shellac, 40@45c per lb; Furs, 50@75c per lb; Ginseng, $2 00@2 50 per lb; Wool, 40@45c per lb; Unwashed Wool, 30@35c per lb; Coal, 6@7c per bu; Coke, 4@5c per bu; Wood, $4 00@5 00 per cord.

PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET—WEEKLY REVIEW.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL,
THURSDAY, July 31, 1873.

RECEIPTS.

	Cattle. No. head.	Hogs. No. head.	Sheep. No. head.	Horses. No. head.	Mules. No. head.
Thursday, July 24	621	2,909	400	30	...
Friday, July 25	1,314	3,305	600	30	...
Saturday, July 26	1,570	1,305	600	30	34
Sunday, July 27	1,406	4,850	1,400	15	...
Monday, July 28	1,191	5,000	1,200	15	...
Tuesday, July 29	1,906	2,950	4,200	45	54
Wednesday, July 30	1,200	2,500	1,200	30	...
Total	9,707	17,969	10,100	141	88
Last week	6,964	16,215	13,355	120	...

SHIPMENTS.

	Cattle. No. head.	Hogs. No. head.	Sheep. No. head.	Horses. No. head.	Mules. No. head.
Thursday, July 24	1,746	1,700	2,600	60	85
Friday, July 25	1,200	1,200	1,000	15	...
Saturday, July 26	2,003	3,100	...	...	...
Monday, July 28	1,141	1,000	600	30	31
Tuesday, July 29	2,670	1,800	2,000	15	...
Wednesday, July 30	1,000	1,000	1,000	30	...
Total	9,350	10,300	9,600	150	116
Last week	7,466	13,455	12,600	60	17

Cattle.

The receipts of cattle for the week ending today, as will be seen by the report above, have been heavy. The through cattle were principally from Chicago and belonged to the regular shippers, and were destined for the New York market. In point of quality they were fair, though among the number were a good many Texas and cherokee stock. The number of cattle offered for sale at this point, for the week has been large and mostly of a common quality. Very few prime, and in fact no prime stock being among the offerings. Lights, grass cattle about half fat, and a good many of them not fit to butcher, seemed to be the kind which were here in heavy supply. The attendance of buyers this week is good, the usual attendance of the week when the large markets being well represented. While the quality of the cattle was not so good as desired by many of the buyers, still they commenced at once to buy and on Monday the principal sales were made of quite a number of cattle at figures pretty close to last week's prices. The number of cattle in the evening still unsold, however, was large, as the additional receipts coming hourly kept up the supply. On this account the market closed in the evening weak. On Wednesday the offerings on sale was large, and buyers asked a concession of from $4 to 50c which was at once granted, as holders saw that buyers had the advantage of the situation. During the day trade ruled active, and a large number of cattle changed hands, the country buyers taking a fair proportion of the stock. The greatest decline in price has been of the common grades, which are in the heaviest supply. As will be seen by the sales below prices vary from $4 to $5 50, which show at once that the run of stock is common. Prime cattle sell in the neighborhood of 6c, very few bring over that figure, though it is said a bunch of choice would sell at $6 25.

PRICES.

Extra 1,400 to 1,500 lbs, fine and smooth, $6 25; extra 1,300 lbs, fine and smooth, $5 85 to $6 00; prime 1,300 lbs, fine and smooth, $5 50 to $5 75; fair 1,100 lbs, fine and smooth, $5 00 to $5 25; fair 1,000 lbs, $4 00 to $4 75; common, $3 50 to $4 00.

Hogs.

The run of hogs for the week ending to-day, has been heavy, amounting to over seventeen thousand head. The demand is hardly up to the supply, and trade rules slow, especially on heavy Philadelphias. The most, and in fact, the only inquiry at present seems to be for light, fat, and thin hogs of medium and fine, weighing about 175 to 200 lbs, sells for as much as the heavier grades. While trade has ruled rather inactive at this point, a good many of the hogs being through consignments, there has not been much change in prices since this day one week. Prime Philadelphia hogs which in the winter generally sells from 50 to 75 cents higher than any other kind, has ruled at $5 50, and a choice lot of Baltimore hogs would bring light stock with which to close for the week, and better grade until the warm season is over. Following are the rates current:

Extra Philadelphia, $5 25; prime Philadelphia, $5 20; prime Baltimore, $5 15 to $5 25; light Yorkers, $5 10 to $5 15.

Sheep.

The receipts of sheep for the week fair and about equal to the demand. The attendance of buyers is good and trade rules moderately active on all grades but best on good stock of which there is a light supply on sale. There was a good many stock sheep buying during the week, but not much of a ready sale. Mr. Joseph Pearce buying liberally of this for farmer's fleet. On the whole prices and feeling about the same as last week. At this writing it looks as if all the stock offered would change hands. Following are the current rates:

Extra 100 lbs, fine wool, $5 40 to $5 50; prime 95 lbs, fine wool, $5 25 to $5 35; prime 90 lbs, fine wool, $5 00 to $5 15.

Horses.

The run of horses for the week has been light. Very few horses selling at this point, most of the receipts being shipped through. Quotations could be reported dull and slow. Following are the prices here:

Heavy draft horses, 1,400 to 1,500 lbs, $300 to 350; driving horses, stylish, $200 to 250; streeters, $100 to 150; common plugs, $50 to 75.

Fresh Cows.

There are very few fresh cows coming at the present time. The demand is fair and sales can be made at about the following figures: Fair to prime cows $45 to $60; fair to good common do, $25 to $40.

Cattle.

SADLER, HAVENS & CO. SOLD.

No.	Weight.	Price.	No.	Weight.	Price.
19	19,040	4 60@5 25	19	19,040	@4 25
23	21,540	5 40	23	21,540	5 15
18	16,740	5 40	18	16,740	5 15
19	20,750	5 75	19	20,750	5 25
17	17,340	5 75	17	17,340	5 25
3	2,940	4 75	17	16,370	5 15
18	18,460	5 75	18	18,460	5 25
14	12,090	5 00	23	17,220	4 25
24	24,000	5 40	14	14,140	4 00
20	18,530	5 20	20	17,190	4 25
20	19,000	5 20	20	18,200	4 25
19	17,220	5 00	19	17,220	4 25
20	19,410	4 90	20	19,410	4 25
24	20,730	5 40	24	20,730	4 25
19	17,470	5 00	21	19,060	4 25
20	18,460	5 00	20	18,460	4 25
3	2,670	5 40	2	1,640	4 25
17	14,150	5 00	17	14,150	4 25
17	17,730	5 15	7	9,990	4 25
18	17,730	5 15	7	9,990	4 25
2	1,760	5 00	2	1,640	4 25
19	18,960	5 15	19	18,960	4 25
1	1,130	4 75	2	2,440	4 00
17	17,220	5 00	17	16,660	4 25
2	1,760	5 00	2	1,640	4 25
3	2,940	5 00	3	2,940	4 25
3	3,000	5 00	3	3,000	4 25
1	1,210	5 00	1	1,210	4 00

BAZLEWOOD & BLACKSTOCK SOLD.

17	20,320	@5 50	18	18,810	@5 05
20	20,660	5 75	20	20,660	5 10
20	21,240	5 75	18	19,800	5 05
20	20,240	5 75	20	20,240	5 10
18	19,530	6 12 ½	7	6,650	5 00
20	20,240	6 12 ½	20	20,240	5 10
3	4,000	6 00	18	16,960	5 05
19	20,240	6 12 ½			

HEDGES, HUFF & CO. SOLD.

18	18,630	@5 90 @6 25	18	20,700	@5 25
19	20,520	6 00 @6 30	19	21,340	5 40
19	20,520	6 00 @6 30	19	21,340	5 40
19	20,520	6 00 @6 30	19	21,340	5 40
19	20,520	6 00 @6 30	19	18,810	5 40
19	20,520	6 00 @6 30	19	18,810	5 40
19	19,000	5 90 @6 10	19	19,000	5 40
19	20,900	6 00 @6 30	19	21,340

THE VERY LATEST.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

Spain.

BRUTAL MASSACRE BY INSURGENTS AT ALICANTE.

MADRID, July 31.—A correspondent writing about the massacre at Alcoy says: Women pregnant or with infants in their arms were in deep dist ss during the Commune. Nothing which occurred in Paris, even in the last frenzied agony of despairing fury, was more revolting than the atrocities most secret. When the Minister of Foreign Affairs was assaid in the Cortes for a statement of what really happened, he declared that for the honor of the Chamber, of the country, of the republic, he must refuse to refrain from mentioning all that had happened. According to his account, an insurrection was got up by Internationalists, which commenced in a strike of setters of nitrate. The workmen demanded a large rise in their wages, asking as much as fifty per cent., and when it was refused, with their work, they assumed a very threatening attitude, interfering everywhere with work, and spreading alarm among the peaceful industrious, especially those belonging to the well-to-do classes. They also demanded the resignation of the Town Council, and the constitution of a Council of their own nomination. To this demand the Mayor of Alicante, Senor Augustin Albora, refused, and was given three hours to change his mind. He took possession of the Town Hall, and with a few civil and national guards and some friends, tried to hold it "against the mob. The fire of the rebels was soon overpowered, the assailants forced in, and then followed a scene which the Minister declares it impossible for him to describe. The defenders of the Town Hall, after being driven into a house other horrible insults and injuries, were stripped naked and hoist up from the balcony in view of the howling mob below. Their names were called out one by one, and the mob was told that if any one of them would have them dead or alive. According to the answer either their heads were cut off and the mutilated bodies thrown down to the crowd, or they were thrown down still living, when the mob finished them by cutting them as they fell on the sponges and pikes, and everybody then rushing to assist in dispatching what remained of the victims. The Minister added that this to further mangle and disfigure the breathless bodies. One of the principal and most respective inhabitants was seized by the insurgents, and after his clothes had been saturated with petroleum he was set on fire and made to run while shots were taken at him. Other atrocities scarcely less terrible are reported.

INSURGENTS RISE THE CITY OF SEVILLE.

MADRID, July 31.—A dispatch has been received from Seville, announcing that the insurgents have set fire to the city in four different places. Petroleum was freely used.

DECREES FROM REVOLUTIONARY JUNTAS.

MADRID, July 31.—The revolutionary juntas at Granada has issued a decree, directing the seizure of property belonging to the State, including churches, convents and monasteries, and the same confiscated to obtain metal for coinage. The insurgent Junta at Seville has also issued a decree, ordering the reduction of fifty per cent. in salaries of officers of the general community, and a similar reduction in the necessaries of life, and the forcible seizure of money by a division among the people of uncultivated lands.

INSURRECTION SUPPRESSED AT SEVILLE.

A dispatch received at the Ministry of War, announces that the insurrection in Seville has been suppressed, and the city is now occupied by government troops. The insurgents fled, and order has been re-established.

The Cortes has adopted a resolution thanking the republican troops at Almeria for their heroic resistance to the attack of the insurgents.

Foreign Finances.

Foreign property in Almeria is in great danger, and the foreign residents will appeal to their respective governments for protection. The radicals repudiate proclamation of Marshal Pierrand to be in hospital.

DON CARLOS AT BISCAY.

BAYONNE, July 31.—Don Carlos has entered Biscay.

BOMBARDMENT OF VALENCIA RESUMED.

MADRID, July 31.—The insurgents in Valencia still refuse to surrender, and the Republican troops resumed the bombardment of that city last night.

Affairs in Cuba.

The citizens of Alicante, fearing an attack from the insurgents, have made an urgent appeal to the Madrid government for more ammunition.

ABOLITION OF SLAVERY IN THE ANTILLES.

A second conference between Senor Cofanes, Colonial Minister, and the Deputies from Porto Rico, has been held for the purpose of drafting a new form of a bill for the abolition of slavery in the Antilles.

AN EXCITING TIME IN THE CORTES.

MADRID, July 31.—In the Cortes to-day, the deputies of the Left protested against the proposed vote of thanks to the citizens of Almeria for their devotion to the Republic. Thirteen of the Republican members of the majority followed the protest. Senor Quintero made a speech, in which he defended the proceedings of the insurgents. The remainder of the majority again protested against the course of the deputies of the Left, and the latter withdrew, and attended by a scene of great confusion in the Chamber.

AN INSURGENT FAILURE.

The insurgents at Carthagena attempted to fit out the iron clads Mendez Nunez and Fernando El Catolico to assist the troops in the attack on the city of Almeria, but found their supply of coal to be insufficient.

The insurgent government at Carthagena made an effort to place a loan in London but failed.

Pierrad was in command of the insurgents who endeavored to destroy the city of Seville by fire this morning.

France.

ADDRESS FROM DEPUTIES TO THE POPE.

PARIS, July 31.—One hundred deputies to the French Assembly have sent to the Pope an address, assuring him of their continued devotion to His Holiness.

THE BONAPARTISTS.

It is reported that the Count de Paris has gone to visit the Count de Chamorol.

REFUSES TO RESIGN.

General Chalesud La Tour refuses to sit with the court martial convened for the trial of Marshal Bazaine.

ANOTHER VESSEL JOINS THE INSURGENTS.

LISBON, June 31.—The Spanish frigate Vitta Madrid, at Cadiz, joined the insurgents to-day, and opened fire upon the arsenal.

BOMBS OF THE INSURGENTS.

MADRID, July 31.—In the Cortes to-day, General Salamanca, Minister of War, read a dispatch announcing that the insurgents had recommenced firing upon the city of Almeria. This afternoon the insurgent projectiles reached the centre of the city, and the German Consulate, notwithstanding the Consular flag was flying over the building. A body of seven hundred insurgents from Cartagena have joined the garrison of Orihuela, in the province of Alicante, captured four guns, and are now marching on the city of Alicante. The insurgents in Valencia are reported as remaining more discouraged, General Martinez anticipates an easy victory over them.

England.

THE GOODWOOD RACES.

LONDON, July 31.—The great race for the Goodwood cup took place to-day, and was won by Fagoniet, Fascinator second and Treasurer third. The other horses ran. The betting at the start was six to four against Fagoniet, five to four against Fascinator and four to one against Cremorne.

PARLIAMENT TO BE PROROGUED—SCATHING DEBATE ON THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH'S ASSAULT.

LONDON, July 31.—In the House of Commons today, Mr. Gladstone stated that the business of the House was so far in advance as to warrant the hope that the session would be closed by the middle of next week. The bill granting an annuity of £20,000 to the Duke of Edinburgh, on his marriage with the Grand Duchess, was up on its second reading. F. A. Taylor, member for Leicester, moved that the second reading of the bill be postponed for six months from that date. He spoke at great length in support of his motion. He protested against the frequent application to the crown for grants of annuities to royal children. He stated that such applications placed the Queen in an unfavorable and humiliating light before the public. He thought the income of £6,000 sufficient for the proper maintenance of the Royal household, the crown ought to surrender to the public treasury the income derived from property held by it. He held that if her private property be retained by the Queen, there should be a reduction in the appropriation provided for in this bill. He stated the whole management of the civil list naturally gave rise to much dissatisfaction among large parts of the public, by reason of the secrecy with which it is invested. He also said that the people of Great Britain were not interested in the proposed marriage of the Duke of Edinburgh, and besides that, the latter receives an ample allowance now, which he is from a reluctant and indignant people.

George Anderson, member for Glasgow, seconded the motion to postpone. He deprecated that the persons contained in the bill was disgraceful.

Edward P. Bouverie, member from Kidmarsoon, and John Sidney North, member from Cricklade, spoke in opposition to the postponement of the second reading of the bill.

Mr. Gladstone regretted the discussion which had taken place. He denied that the government had maintained secrecy touching the management of the crown property. The civil list, he said, was never intended to provide for the portioning of the royal children. Parliament must either accept the course at present proposed, and as pursued with regard to those of four of the children of the Queen, or provide for an increased civil list. He supposed the proposition contained in the bill, as it gave to Parliament the control of the marriage of the crown and of the royal family. The motion to postpone was then lost, and the bill passed its second reading by a vote of ayes to 18 nays.

Marine News.

LIVERPOOL, July 31.—Steamships India and Lapland, from New York, have arrived out.

European Markets.

LONDON, July 31, 5 P. M.—The rate of discount of the Bank of England is unchanged. Consols, money 93¾ per cent. Amount of bullion gone into the bank on balance to-day, £93,000. Bullion in the Bank of England increased £96,000. Consols for money 93 3-8@93½; for account 93½. American securities—5-20s, 1865, old, 92¾; do, 1867, 94¼; 10-40s, 97½; ten-40s, 90¾; 68s, 97½.

FRANKFORT, July 31.—5-20s, 92, 92-8.

PARIS, July 31.—Rentes of France 20 centimes. Specie in the Bank of France increased 8,000,000 francs.

LIVERPOOL, July 31.—Cotton firm at 8¾@9d. Sales, 10,000 bales; American, 6,500 bales; speculation and export, 2,000 bales. Net receipts, 10,000 bales. Futures 10. Flour 25s6s. Corn 30s. Pork 64s. Cumberland middles 35s 6d.

ANTWERP, July 31.—Refined petroleum 38¾ francs.

ADDITIONAL RIVER DISPATCHES.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, July 31.—River sights foot and stationary. Weather cloudy. Mercury 86 in the shade. Memphis; Ashes, Wheeling. Warm and showery.

Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, July 31.—River falling with four feet six inches in the canal and four feet six inches in the pass down the Indian chute. Departed—Clark B. Chapin for New Orleans. No arrivals.

Chicago Live Stock Market.

CHICAGO, July 31.—Cattle—Receipts 3,000 head. Market nominal; dull and buyers still holding off for a decline; a few lots of good to choice steers sold at 50 to 55 per hundred pounds. Hogs—Receipts 14,000 head. Market quiet and lower, with sales of good to choice at $4 70 to $4 85; do light $4 70@$4 75; coarse weak, with poor to well filled; shipments 8,000 head.

Baltimore Live Stock Market.

BALTIMORE, July 31.—Cattle market over supplied, and hardly any trade. Very best on sale 5@5½c; one head generally rated first quality sold at 5½c; medium or good rated first quality ranged 4@5c per head; sales 1,400 head. Hogs—Receipts 1,200 head; range cattle and 8@ lower at 7@8c per pound; receipts 1,561 head. Sheep—Receipts active and 5@ higher at 4@5c; receipts 4,397 head.

Albany Live Stock Market.

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INSURGENTS RISE THE CITY OF SEVILLE.

MADRID, July 31.—A dispatch has been received from Seville, announcing that the Insurgents have set fire to the city in four different places. Petroleum was freely used.

DECREES FROM REVOLUTIONARY JUNTAS.

MADRID, July 31.—The revolutionary juntas at Granada has issued a decree, directing the seizure of property belonging to the State, including churches, convents and monasteries, and the same confiscated to obtain metal for coinage. The insurgent Junta at Seville has also issued a decree, ordering the reduction of fifty per cent. in salaries of officers of the general community, and a similar reduction in the necessaries of life, and the forcible seizure of money by a division among the people of uncultivated lands.

INSURRECTION SUPPRESSED AT SEVILLE.

A dispatch received at the Ministry of War, announces that the insurrection in Seville has been suppressed, and the city is now occupied by government troops. The insurgents fled, and order has been re-established.

The Cortes has adopted a resolution thanking the republican troops at Almeria for their heroic resistance to the attack of the insurgents.

Foreign Finances.

Foreign property in Almeria is in great danger, and the foreign residents will appeal to their respective governments for protection. The radicals repudiate proclamation of Marshal Pierrand to be in hospital.

DON CARLOS AT BISCAY.

BAYONNE, July 31.—Don Carlos has entered Biscay.

BOMBARDMENT OF VALENCIA RESUMED.

MADRID, July 31.—The insurgents in Valencia still refuse to surrender, and the Republican troops resumed the bombardment of that city last night.

Affairs in Cuba.

The citizens of Alicante, fearing an attack from the insurgents, have made an urgent appeal to the Madrid government for more ammunition.

ABOLITION OF SLAVERY IN THE ANTILLES.

A second conference between Senor Cofanes, Colonial Minister, and the Deputies from Porto Rico, has been held for the purpose of drafting a new form of a bill for the abolition of slavery in the Antilles.

AN EXCITING TIME IN THE CORTES.

MADRID, July 31.—In the Cortes to-day, the deputies of the Left protested against the proposed vote of thanks to the citizens of Almeria for their devotion to the Republic. Thirteen of the Republican members of the majority followed the protest. Senor Quintero made a speech, in which he defended the proceedings of the insurgents. The remainder of the majority again protested against the course of the deputies of the Left, and the latter withdrew, and attended by a scene of great confusion in the Chamber.

AN INSURGENT FAILURE.

The insurgents at Carthagena attempted to fit out the iron clads Mendez Nunez and Fernando El Catolico to assist the troops in the attack on the city of Almeria, but found their supply of coal to be insufficient.

The insurgent government at Carthagena made an effort to place a loan in London but failed.

Pierrad was in command of the insurgents who endeavored to destroy the city of Seville by fire this morning.

France.

ADDRESS FROM DEPUTIES TO THE POPE.

PARIS, July 31.—One hundred deputies to the French Assembly have sent to the Pope an address, assuring him of their continued devotion to His Holiness.

THE BONAPARTISTS.

It is reported that the Count de Paris has gone to visit the Count de Chamorol.

REFUSES TO RESIGN.

General Chalesud La Tour refuses to sit with the court martial convened for the trial of Marshal Bazaine.

ANOTHER VESSEL JOINS THE INSURGENTS.

LISBON, June 31.—The Spanish frigate Vitta Madrid, at Cadiz, joined the insurgents to-day, and opened fire upon the arsenal.

BOMBS OF THE INSURGENTS.

MADRID, July 31.—In the Cortes to-day, General Salamanca, Minister of War, read a dispatch announcing that the insurgents had recommenced firing upon the city of Almeria. This afternoon the insurgent projectiles reached the centre of the city, and the German Consulate, notwithstanding the Consular flag was flying over the building. A body of seven hundred insurgents from Cartagena have joined the garrison of Orihuela, in the province of Alicante, captured four guns, and are now marching on the city of Alicante. The insurgents in Valencia are reported as remaining more discouraged, General Martinez anticipates an easy victory over them.

England.

THE GOODWOOD RACES.

LONDON, July 31.—The great race for the Goodwood cup took place to-day, and was won by Fagoniet, Fascinator second and Treasurer third. The other horses ran. The betting at the start was six to four against Fagoniet, five to four against Fascinator and four to one against Cremorne.

PARLIAMENT TO BE PROROGUED—SCATHING DEBATE ON THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH'S ASSAULT.

LONDON, July 31.—In the House of Commons today, Mr. Gladstone stated that the business of the House was so far in advance as to warrant the hope that the session would be closed by the middle of next week. The bill granting an annuity of £20,000 to the Duke of Edinburgh, on his marriage with the Grand Duchess, was up on its second reading. F. A. Taylor, member for Leicester, moved that the second reading of the bill be postponed for six months from that date. He spoke at great length in support of his motion. He stated that he protested against the frequent application to the crown for grants of annuities to royal children. He stated that such applications placed the Queen in an unfavorable and humiliating light before the public. He thought the income of £6,000 sufficient for the proper maintenance of the Royal household, the crown ought to surrender to the public treasury the income derived from property held by it. He held that if her private property be retained by the Queen, there should be a reduction in the appropriation provided for in this bill. He stated the whole management of the civil list naturally gave rise to much dissatisfaction among large parts of the public, by reason of the secrecy with which it is invested. He also said that the people of Great Britain were not interested in the proposed marriage of the Duke of Edinburgh, and besides that, the latter receives an ample allowance now, which he is from a reluctant and indignant people.

George Anderson, member for Glasgow, seconded the motion to postpone. He deprecated that the persons contained in the bill was disgraceful.

Edward P. Bouverie, member from Kidmarsoon, and John Sidney North, member from Cricklade, spoke in opposition to the postponement of the second reading of the bill.

Mr. Gladstone regretted the discussion which had taken place. He denied that the government had maintained secrecy touching the management of the crown property. The civil list, he said, was never intended to provide for the portioning of the royal children. Parliament must either accept the course at present proposed, and as pursued with regard to those of four of the children of the Queen, or provide for an increased civil list. He supposed the proposition contained in the bill, as it gave to Parliament the control of the marriage of the crown and of the royal family. The motion to postpone was then lost, and the bill passed its second reading by a vote of ayes to 18 nays.

Marine News.

LIVERPOOL, July 31.—Steamships India and Lapland, from New York, have arrived out.

European Markets.

LONDON, July 31, 5 P. M.—The rate of discount of the Bank of England is unchanged. Consols, money 93¾ per cent. Amount of bullion gone into the bank on balance to-day, £93,000. Bullion in the Bank of England increased £96,000. Consols for money 93 3-8@93½; for account 93½. American securities—5-20s, 1865, old, 92¾; do, 1867, 94¼; 10-40s, 97½; ten-40s, 90¾; 68s, 97½.

FRANKFORT, July 31.—5-20s, 92, 92-8.

PARIS, July 31.—Rentes of France 20 centimes. Specie in the Bank of France increased 8,000,000 francs.

LIVERPOOL, July 31.—Cotton firm at 8¾@9d. Sales, 10,000 bales; American, 6,500 bales; speculation and export, 2,000 bales. Net receipts, 10,000 bales. Futures 10. Flour 25s6s. Corn 30s. Pork 64s. Cumberland middles 35s 6d.

ANTWERP, July 31.—Refined petroleum 38¾ francs.

ADDITIONAL RIVER DISPATCHES.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, July 31.—River sights foot and stationary. Weather cloudy. Mercury 86 in the shade. Memphis; Ashes, Wheeling. Warm and showery.

Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, July 31.—River falling with four feet six inches in the canal and four feet six inches in the pass down the Indian chute. Departed—Clark B. Chapin for New Orleans. No arrivals.

Chicago Live Stock Market.

CHICAGO, July 31.—Cattle—Receipts 3,000 head. Market nominal; dull and buyers still holding off for a decline; a few lots of good to choice steers sold at 50 to 55 per hundred pounds. Hogs—Receipts 14,000 head. Market quiet and lower, with sales of good to choice at $4 70 to $4 85; do light $4 70@$4 75; coarse weak, with poor to well filled; shipments 8,000 head.

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Arrest of a Horse Thief.

Monday last a man named Darrington hired two horses and a barouche from Mr. Chaifant, of Braddock, to drive to Uniontown. As he did not return in time, Mr. Chaifant telegraphed to various points, came to this city on Wednesday himself, and found Darrington on board the train. The latter was traced first to Temperanceville, thence out along the Washington road, and finally to the above point, where Constable Officer Wilmot telegraphed to the latter place, and on the arrival of Darrington he was arrested. He was given bail for his appearance, but was followed and arrested seven miles from the town. Wilmot tried to bring the horses to this city, but the owner and the officers there would not permit him to do so. He was kept in custody to await the arrival of Mr. Chaifant. It is thought that the horses will die from the excessive driving.

Lady Injured by a Runaway Horse.

Yesterday morning, a horse attached to a wagon loaded with slate, ran away on Penn avenue, opposite the residence of Mr. Frank Darrah. The driver jumped out just as the vehicle was about to come in contact with a lamp post, and escaped uninjured. The horse left the wagon, and both horse and wagon came on in the course. The animal then took the sidewalk, and in its course ran over Mrs. Elizabeth Lee, who was sitting on the curbstone with her child in a hand carriage, on her way to visit her mother. The lady sustained a severe bruising of the chest, but fortunately did not escape herself. She was knocked down, and one of the fore wheels passed over her body. The child was thrown into a house near by, and was attended by Dr. Stevenson. The animal ran into the grounds of Mr. Charles Arnold, and destroyed some trees and shrubbery before it was secured.

Death of an Estimable Woman.

Mrs. Marion Balfor Chalmers, relict of James Chalmers, Sr., died at her residence, in the Eighth ward, yesterday morning, at nine o'clock, at the advanced age of seventy-one years. The deceased was a native of Scotland, and resided in this city for a period of twenty-five years. She was a most worthy and estimable woman, possessing the sterling qualities of her countrywomen and Christians with scrupulous fidelity and untiring devotion. She was a member of the First Presbyterian Church, and a daughter of Mr. Stockenberg is pastor, and adornes her religious profession by leading a consistent and Christian life. She leaves a mother four sons, John, Henry, James and George R. Chalmers, the latter being editor and proprietor of the Allegheny *Bulletin* as an active and influential member of the City Councils. She died surrounded by those who loved her most dearly, and piety will remain unstreamed in the recollection of her bereaved family. The funeral will take place on Saturday morning, at ten o'clock, to proceed to Uniondale Cemetery.

OUR MARKETS.

Meeting of the Committee.

The Market Committee held a regular meeting last evening and transacted the following business:

The application of Catharine Ehmer for transfer of stand of Davis Davis was refused.

The question of permitting underground gas burners was referred to the superintendent.

EXPENDITURES.

The Superintendent's of the Markets submitted the following report of expenditures for the month of July:

Diamond market	$399 31
Ninth ward market	49 50
Fourth ward market	149 21
South Side market	241 62
	$1,054 84

The bills were approved and ordered to be paid.

The Superintendent reported that on the night of August 8th, when the Diamond will be used without interruption, as it is reported, it is to be used without interruption.

Messrs. Kirkpatrick, Sampson and Gavin were appointed a committee on City Hall, and to them was referred the petition of Mrs. Mary Wife for a market house, asking leave to alter the stairway and entrance at northeast corner of the market, the committee to have power to act.

On motion, it was ordered that the Superintendent be directed to remove the stands from the Diamond and Market street on every saturday at not later than six o'clock.

It was moved that the Superintendent advertise and contract for the repairing of the roof of Weskamp Market House, the papers to be the.

Referred to the sub-committee.

The roof of coffee stand occupied by Mr. Meyers, in south side of market, was fixed at $5 per month and gas bill until April 1st, 1874.

Adjourned.

THE MAYOR'S OFFICE.

Police Clothing Investigation.

Other Charges Examined—That Missing Book Submitted—Missing Leaves—The Gold and Jewelry Stories.

The Committee, consisting of Messrs. Jeremy Harris and Chalmers, appointed originally to investigate the accounts of the police clothing, met last evening. Messrs. Jeremy and Harris being present. Mr. Patterson, Coyle, and ex-Police Officer Hazen, and Mr. Jones, of the firm of Gerning & Jones, tailors, together with Mayor Blackmore, were present. The Mayor administered the oath to each witness.

EXAMINATION OF MR. PATTERSON.

Mr. Jeremy called Mr. Patterson, and stated that he proposed to inquire as to matters other than the police clothing.

Mr. Patterson then testified as follows: Know of the arrest of a German at or near the Union Depot, who was subsequently sent to Dixmont; the papers were not in the Controller's office could answer more fully; a man and woman were arrested; the Captain made me record of the money in the pocket-book of the man, and I knew nothing of it until next morning; think they were arrested on Webster and Second streets; the Captain returned me some American and foreign gold and it was noted on a piece of paper; it is customary to put down in a book the amount of money found on a person; can't tell who was Captain at the time; with the exception of a ten dollar gold piece, which the Mayor ordered me to give to the woman, all the gold was put in the bell in which it was carried and placed in the safe; it remained there until the man was discharged; don't know the exact amount he had by, and was attended by Dr. Stevenson. The animal lurched into the ground west of Mr. Barker's residence, and fractured some trees and shrubbery before it was secured.

Mayor Blackmore—I think this bill was $27 and some cents.

Witness—The man stated that the money was all right, except $10; I was told there was $200 and odd; I never counted it; it is customary to count the money when the Controller's room is closed and locked.

Mr. Jeremy—When the Captain does not make record of the amount, should you not do it?

Witness—No sir, it is none my of business; don't know how long the man was kept in the lock-up, that is none of my business. Just here let me state that when the charge was made against the officer, I looked over the docket and was sorry to find that no memorandum was there; the Captain told me he didn't know how much money there was; the man was not insane when I counted out the money to him; that was after he returned from Dixmont; the man is now in town and can be found.

By the Mayor.—The amount was not put down by the Captain, I think, because he could not tell how